THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond Dates to Tuesday

REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE A DEFEAT ON SUNDAY.

Several Rebel Generals Killed and Wounded.

GRANT STRIKES THE DANVILLE RAILROAD.

OPERATIONS OF EARLY.

LIST OF UNION OFFICERS CAPTURED.

The Cry for Peace Fraught with Mischief.

NO RECONCILIATION PRACTICABLE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday, the 23d contains the following:—

PETERSBURG, August 21.—About 5 o'clock this morning our forces again attacked the enemy lodged on the Weldon railroad in front and on Banks. The column assaulting in front pushed the enemy back half a mile, carried two lines of earthworks, and captured three hundred prisoners. The force assaulting in flank captured the enemy's line of skirmishers and rushed his heavy breastworks, when, owing to his heavy force, the great strength of his works, and the unaccountable giving way at an important moment of one of our brigades, we were repulsed with considerable loss and compelled to retire.

Brigadier-General John C. Saunders, of Alabama, was killed at the head of his brigade in the charge.

General Lamar, of Florida, was mortally wounded.

Generals Barton, Finnegan, and Anderson, of Alabama, were not killed as first reported, but are wounded.

Fighting closed at 12 o'clock, but skirmishing and sharpshooting have been kept up all day.

The enemy have their 2d, 5th, and 9th Corps holding the railroad, with fortifications of the strongest character. They made a heavy demonstration on our left on Pound road this morning with infantry and artillery, but accomplished nothing.

Editorially the *Enquirer* says:—That Grant's plans on the Danville road are now revealed, and all the energy and gallantry of the army under Lee and Beauregard will not be too much to beat back this bold movement to the south of Petersburg.

The enemy's centre rests on the railroad about three miles from the city, and his left stretches westward to the Vaughan road. Around this position works of great strength have sprung up like magic mounting heavy guns, and guarding every approach.

Behind these works lies the main body of Grant's army, not less than 60,000 men.

We have met with a repulse causing us many brave men, but the affair is not over.

The same paper also contains the following despatch from Mobile, August 21:—

The operator at Jackson, Miss., telegraphs that a great dam has broken out at New Orleans, in which over 400 citizens have been killed. The riot was occasioned by County's attempt to enforce the draft. The negro troops were called out to suppress it, but at last accounts it was still raging.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WELDON RAILROAD—THE LYNCHERS ROAD IN DANGER.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The railroad between Petersburg and Weldon is being thoroughly destroyed by Warren's forces. There will be nothing left of it save the cuts and embankments when he gets through with his work of destruction.

The Petersburg and Lynchburg road, according to Petersburg papers of the 23d, is also considered in danger. "That avenue alone, Richmond is really besieged," says the Richmond *Sentinel* of the same date.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM OUR FILES.

We received last night copies of Richmond papers of Monday, from which we make the following selections:—

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Despatch, August 22.

An official despatch, received at the War Department on Saturday morning, states that General Hill attacked the enemy's 5th Corps on Friday afternoon, at Davis' house, three miles from Petersburg, on the Weldon railroad, defeated them, and captured about twenty-seven hundred prisoners, including one Brigadier-General and several field officers. The loss on our side is believed to be smaller than that of the enemy. Brigadier-General Cumgman was wounded in the leg.

Detailed accounts of this engagement will be found elsewhere. Twenty-four hundred prisoners, captured on Friday evening, arrived in this city on Saturday and yesterday. Among them are the following commissioned officers:—

Brigadier-General Joseph Hays, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Corps.

Colonels.—William R. Hershorn, 190th Pennsylvania infantry; James Carle, 4th Penn. Reserves; G. Gilbert Ray, 10th New York.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—William A. Leach, 99th Penn.; Samuel A. Moffat, 91st N. Y. infantry.

Major.—Enoch M. Dean, 90th Pa.; R. Rifell, 140th O. N. G.; John A. Wolfe, 66th Penna.; Milton Weidle, 2d Penna.

Captains.—James A. Wood, A. A. G. to General Hays; Jesse Armstrong, K, 7th Indiana; John B. M. Donald, 5th Company, 1st Battalion, New York Sharpshooters; Caswell McClelland, A. A. G. to General Cutler; Emanuel D. Roth, K, 107th Pennsylvania Infantry; E. J. Kramer, H, 190th Pennsylvania; E. E. Ziegler, G, 170th Pennsylvania; Byron Porter, A. A. G., 1st Brigade 2d Division, 5th Corps; Clinton Perry, 7th Company, 1st Battalion, New York Sharpshooters; Byron Parsons, C, 95th New York Infantry; Joseph O. Lord, K, 16th Maine; John J. Torbert, I, 2d Pennsylvania; Thomas B. Abbott, F, 2d Pennsylvania; Ezra J. Trull, G, 20th Massachusetts; John Daly, I, 16th New York; R. A. Wiley, B, 16th New York; Jas. A. Grant, 164th New York; John H. Culpepper, C, 39th Massachusetts; A. N. Richardson, F, 16th New York; John Hall, 5th New York; Jasper M. Gridley, C, 4th New York; E. B. Ely, F, 39th Massachusetts; L. Burkett, H, 2d Pennsylvania; Frederick Guyer, 83d New York; J. D. Adams, 56th Massachusetts; M. B. Fox, 34th Massachusetts; L. Black, 144th O. N. G.

First Lieutenants.—A. B. Horton, 14th Penn.; F. Coppins, 7th Penn.; F. F. Luther, 2d N. Y. (and a number more of the same rank).

Second Lieutenants.—E. R. Sage and S. H. White, 144th O. N. G.

Surgeons.—B. G. Streeter, 4th N. Y.; Assistant D. C. Powell, 1st N. Y.

Chaplain.—C. W. Keyes, 9th N. Y.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, there was no fighting on Saturday. At an early hour yesterday morning, however, a heavy cannonade commenced along the lines, which continued for some hours. During the morning our forces attacked the enemy on the Weldon railroad, and the fighting was severe the remainder of the day. There were many rumors last evening in regard to the result of the fight, but as the train failed to arrive, and we have nothing from the agent of the Press Association, they all lack confirmation.

We only know that the enemy were driven from their advanced position back to their main line of intrenchments, and that they still held the railroad last evening. Reliable accounts will doubtless be received from Petersburg at an early hour to-day.

THE UNION FORCES DRIVEN OUT OF THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 22.

The following was furnished the press by the War Department yesterday:—

An official despatch received on Saturday states that a portion of our force in the valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated towards Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their route. On the 17th Sheridan began to retire from his position, was pursued, and two divisions of the 6th Corps, with a large force of cavalry, overtaken at Winchester, and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back towards Harper's Ferry.

SHERIDAN'S FORCE—HIS RETIREMENT TO HARPER'S FERRY A PRUDENTIAL MEASURE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 22.

Front Royal, the point at which the Shenandoah was crossed, is situated in the extreme southeastern angle of Frederick county, twenty miles from Winchester, in a valley between the river and the Blue Ridge, near the junction of the counties of Culpepper, Fauquier, and Shenandoah. Sheridan, from whence Sheridan commenced his retreat, is in the northern part of Shenandoah county, on the north branch of the Shenandoah river, immediately on the main road from Woodstock to Winchester, and eighteen miles south of the latter place.

It is stated (unofficially) that Sheridan's entire force in the valley amounts to forty-one thousand men. His retirement from our front to Harper's Ferry may be regarded as a prudential measure on his part.

It is reported that on Thursday, the 18th inst., General Early captured five hundred prisoners near Winchester, and was still in pursuit of the enemy.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS IN LIBBY PRISON.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 22.

During Saturday afternoon there were received at the Libby, from Petersburg and other points, one thousand three hundred and forty-nine Yankee prisoners of war, including eighty-nine commissioned officers, with Brigadier-General Hayes, of Warren's Corps, and a lively sprinkle of colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants and non-commissioned officers. The largest ingredient of the batch was German, with a leaven of Irish, Prussian, Norwegian, Indians, and "native blue bellies," with jack-knives and toothpicks. General Hayes, who is a good-looking, finely proportioned Yankee, disported himself in long boots, an immense oil-silk overcoat, and felt hat. The prisoners were distributed among the several prisons in the city. During the day two thousand of the privates were forwarded to Belle Isle, that favorite of our azure-breasted Northern visitors.

YANKEE KILLED.

A paroled Yankee, named Benjamin Delorme, was killed yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, by an individual calling himself Josh Johnston. The ball took effect in the abdomen of Delorme, about two inches to the right of the navel, killing him almost instantly. The affair occurred at one of the lowest brothels in the city, situated on Twenty-first street, between Main and Cary, and presided over by one Mary Vanderslip, a middle-aged woman.

Besides the other women living in the den of iniquity are two daughters of Mrs. Vanderslip, who have been taught to follow in the footsteps of their disreputable mother. Immediately after the shooting of Delorme, Johnston left the house, saying that he was going in search of a physician, but was arrested on the street and carried to the watch-house.—*Whig*, 20th.

ANOTHER DUEL.

A duel was fought in Chesterfield yesterday, between Major Ernest and Lieutenant Pate (not Lieutenant O. K. Pate of the 5th Cavalry). Three shots were exchanged, resulting in the wounding of Major Ernest in the leg. The difficulty, we hear, was occasioned by some talking or card-trading about orders given to some men belonging to Lieutenant Pate's company.—*Whig*, 20th.

EXPLOSION OF POWDER WORKS.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 22.

The powder works located at Charlotte, North Carolina, blew up some days since, killing seven men and wounding several.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM FLORIDA.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 22.

From the following official despatch received yesterday it will be seen our forces have obtained an important success in Florida, where the enemy believed he was about to have everything his own way.

CHARLESTON, August 20.—Captain Dickinson, with a greatly inferior numerical force, engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Gainesville, Florida on the 18th, and completely routed them, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners, one piece of artillery, and one hundred stand of arms. The enemy was pursued fourteen miles and scattered.

SAM. JONES, Major-General.

THE CRY FOR PEACE FRAUGHT WITH MISCHIEF—COMPROMISE IMPOSSIBLE—THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR UNPOPULAR.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 20.

We regard the cry which some of the press of the Confederacy is raising for peace as fraught with mischief. Nothing could have a more direct tendency to encourage our enemy to persevere in the iniquitous war he is waging against us without, as far as we can perceive, the slightest disposition to relax or to compromise, even if compromise were possible. But it is not possible, so far as we can see, and so far as boundaries are concerned.

The Government of the Confederate States has no right to give up one foot of territory belonging to or claimed by any one of the sovereignties whose agent it is. The Yankee Government will not agree, at this time, to make peace without a relinquishment from these territories, perhaps, in some instances, without the surrender of whole States. In Virginia, it would insist upon claiming west of New Virginia, in addition to Old Point and Norfolk. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland they would claim the whole State. Elsewhere their claims would be based entirely upon the principle of *uti possidetis*. Now, the Government of the Confederate States cannot make any such treaty as this.

It cannot cede any territory belonging to any of these States, each one of which is a nation—a sovereignty as distinct as Great Britain or France. It can make peace on no other terms, so far as we can see, than those upon which it has more than once pledged itself—absolute independence and the complete integrity of all the states. When, therefore, we hear people talking about the astuteness of the Yankees, and the danger the is of their overreaching us, etc., we do not understand what they mean.

Our people are tired of the war, no doubt, and this is the reason why they are so easily deceived by everything relating to peace that comes from the North. They ought to understand, if they do not, that there are two parties there, one of which is for and the other out, and that the party which for the time is trying to get in. The party which is in is the party which is prosecuting the war. The party which is out consists of two parties of the most opposite sentiments. One of them is more hostile to us than the existing party. The other affects to be for peace, and uses the peacery as a weapon against Lincoln.

If they combine at all, which is extremely doubtful, it will be for the purpose of expelling the present incumbent (a very dubious job), and getting possession of the spoils, which are, beyond computation, enormous, and for no purpose of patriotism. Should they even succeed, which on hard to be high akin to a miracle, it is very doubtful whether we should have peace. The present war causes a disbursement of a thousand millions a year. We doubt very much whether there is any party in Yankeedom possessing virtue enough to resist the temptation of handling such a sum; and the successful party must forego all hope of doing so if it put an end to the war.

The New York *Herald*, the other day, advised Lincoln to send commissioners to treat of peace without raising the blockade or withdrawing the troops. Of course it knew, and acknowledged that it knew, that such a proposition would not be listened to. But it, of its own accord, established what it proposed to effect. It was nothing more nor less than a trick to take the wind out of the sails of the peace party." Every proposition from this quarter partakes more or less of the same character. Even if we expected anything from the peace party, which we do not, we should think it not at all advisable to mix up our cause with their proceedings.

If they can really, in any manner whatever, be of service in the establishment of peace, it must be solely on condition that they keep aloof from all correspondence or association, or suspicion of correspondence or association, with any party in the Confederate States. The bare suspicion of collusion would destroy their usefulness at once. In that view of the case we cannot see that the interference of Mr. George Saunders and his colleagues is calculated to produce anything short of unalloyed evil.

It is humiliating—we had almost said degrading—in us to be crying out for peace. We are the party wronged; we are the party assailed; we are the party acting still, and always having acted, on the defensive. The highest authority known to the laws of our country has repeatedly declared that we are ready to make peace as soon as the enemy shall have ceased to make war upon us. What more can we do or say without placing ourselves in the attitude of suppliants to a power which has more than once spurned our offers, even upon subjects not in the least connected with peace.

Lincoln is the man, and the only man, who is authorized by the Constitution of the United States to appoint commissioners to treat of peace. Any proposition from this side, to be of any avail, must be made to him. And who is prepared to place our country at his footstool, or who does not see that, by doing so, we leave it in his power to prescribe the terms? As he himself is the aggressor, by this course we acknowledge him as conqueror. Are we prepared to make this acknowledgment? Certainly we are not.

No party in the Confederacy is ready for that. Then the only thing we can do is to keep on treating his armies until events, whether occurring here or within his own territories, force him to make the proposals. Then we can meet him with the only answer that it is possible for us to give—withdraw your fleets and armies, treat on the basis of independence and integrity of boundaries, and we are ready to send commissioners to settle all matters of minor consideration.

THIRD EDITION

WELDON RAILROAD.

General Warren Entrenched on his Advanced Line.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

The Work Progressing Favorably.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The mail steamer *Dictator* has arrived from City Point. General Warren still holds his advanced lines, and is digging deep after a sort that will speedily make his position a impregnable as was his first line. The Rebels made a feeble assault—probably a reconnoissance—on Wednesday, on a portion of the advanced line. The attack was easily repulsed.

There are some indications that the Rebels are massing troops for another attempt to dislodge us from the Weldon road. Recently the trains on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad have been in busy motion, sixteen trains having been seen going into Petersburg within twenty-four hours; and it is believed that they are carrying down the Rebel troops lately in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James river.

It is certain that there are few Rebel troops to be seen now on the north side of James river. The canal across Dutch Gap is going on prosperously, and the men engaged on the work have not been molested for some days. The *Dictator* brought down forty Rebel prisoners to Fortress Monroe, and also General Barlow, of New York, sick and on his way home.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 24, Evening.—Everything is quiet here to-day, excepting the usual cannonading on the right, in front of the 18th Corps, which was commenced at 6 o'clock P. M., and still continues at 10 o'clock to-night.

On the left the line has been extended about six or seven miles, and we now hold the line of the Weldon railroad securely to Reams' station, a distance of about seven miles.

No Rebels are to be seen on our left front, and their line has evidently been contracted in this direction. The losses of the 5th Corps in the battles of Friday and Sunday, are now computed at about five thousand. On Sunday, this corps is reported to have fought splendidly.

A FIGHT WITH HAMPTON'S CAVALRY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac represent our cavalry as successfully tearing up the Weldon railroad, in the rear of the position held by the 5th Corps. This cavalry is a portion of Gregg's Division.

On the day before yesterday, while tearing up the track, burning the ties, and bending rails, Wade Hampton's Cavalry made a dash upon them, but after a brisk skirmish the enemy was handsomely repulsed, with considerable loss.

The work of destroying the railroad continues, and already some forty odd miles of it have been effectually damaged.

Artillery firing still continues in front of the 9th and 18th Corps.

Our batteries yesterday gave Petersburg a lively shelling.

Grant and Sheridan.

ALL QUIET AT PETERSBURG.

OPERATIONS OF YESTERDAY.

LEE'S WHOLE ARMY IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Rebels in Great Force in our Front.

THEY ARE NOT FALLING BACK.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Advices from City Point and Petersburg to yesterday morning are to the effect that matters were very quiet, with the exception of a little skirmishing in front of the 5th Corps.

The destruction of the Weldon railroad was still going on, and it has been entirely destroyed for seventeen miles already. The enemy seem to have abandoned the idea of retaking it.

Advices from Sheridan are that late reconnoissances have disclosed the fact that the Rebels are in heavy force in his front. It is believed that nearly the whole of Lee's army proper are there, leaving only Beauregard's force, with two or three divisions besides, perhaps, at Petersburg and Richmond.

LIVELY FIGHTING ALONG OUR LINES.

IN THE FIELD, August 25.—There was skirmishing on General Sheridan's line yesterday. It commenced on the extreme left and extended to the centre of General Crook's command, and the 19th Corps were engaged. Lowell's Cavalry Brigade moved forward and came upon a Rebel battery, but succeeded in getting around it. Part of our cavalry moved forward to attack the enemy this morning.

In the skirmish yesterday our loss was very small.

NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN, August 25, P. M.—General Torbert's cavalry attacked the enemy to-day near Leetown, drove in the enemy's pickets, encountered Breckinridge's Corps, and was obliged to withdraw, the enemy following [illegible] its flight. We could not find the

[illegible] pushed into Martinsburg, but [illegible]

GEN. TORBERT'S CAVALRY ENGAGED FIGHT.

HARPER'S FERRY, [illegible] reconnoissance was made this [illegible] force of cavalry, under command of General Torbert, which has resulted in [illegible] important information with regard to the enemy's movements.

From the information received it appears that a considerable portion of the enemy's forces broke camp at Charlestown on Tuesday, moving at daylight, and marched in the direction of Leetown. Our cavalry struck their line of skirmishers about a mile beyond Kearny's Hill, and after a brilliant charge succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners.

During the skirmish we lost a few killed and wounded, all of whom we brought off the field. Among the killed is Major Schiltck, of the 22d Cavalry, who was shot through the head. Lieutenant Blunt, of the 5th New York, serving on the staff of General McIntosh, was shot through the ear.

At the time of writing this despatch heavy firing is going on in the direction of Shepherdstown.

Execution of a Perjured Guerilla.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Some time ago Charles Fenten Beavers, who had belonged to Mosby's Guerillas, took the oath of allegiance, but this he violated, and was again captured as a guerilla. Having been convicted of the crime he was to-day hanged on the Old Capitol Prison premises.

FORREST'S LAST FAILURE.

The Rebels Pursued to Coldwater.

DESIGN OF THE RAID.

GRUMBLING ABOUT BAD LUCK

General Grierson at Oxford, Miss.

CAIRO, August 25.—Memphis advices of the 23d say, that the 10th Illinois Cavalry have returned from their pursuit of Forrest. The last account was up to Monday, when the Rebels crossed Cold Water river, twenty-three miles from Memphis, retreating in the direction of Panola, grumbling over the failure of their expedition. They expected to create a diversion in General Smith's expedition.

Forrest told our officers, under a flag of truce, on Sunday, that General Grierson had occupied Oxford, Mississippi.

FREMONT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

He is Asked to Withdraw and Declines to Do So.

BOSTON, August 26.—Several prominent Abolitionists, including Elihu Wright and S. C. Howe, have written to Fremont, speaking of the liberal faction existing in the Republican ranks, and advising that the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees should both withdraw their names as Presidential candidates, and that a new convention be called to select a new candidate. Messrs. Wright and company conclude their letter as follows:—

"Permit us, sir, to ask whether in case Mr. Lincoln will withdraw, you will do so, and join your fellow-citizens in an attempt to place an administration in power on a basis as broad as the patriotism of the country and its needs?"

General Fremont, under date of Nahant, August 25, replied at considerable length.

He says he does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without consulting the patriotic party who nominated him, but suggests that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce, and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention.

The following is extracted from General Fremont's letter:—

"Much has been said about peace, and you will excuse me if I say what I understand by it.

"For me peace signifies the integral establishment of the Union without a sl very, because slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened liberal spirit of the age. These are to be the essential conditions of peace."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The eastward bound train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road was thrown from the track near Lawrenceburg yesterday by the breaking of a flange of one of the driving-wheels of the locomotive.

The engineer was instantly killed, and one man fatally injured, and three others severely.

Governor Morton and John McDonald, his political opponent, were on the train, but escaped uninjured.

Three men, whose names are unknown, while returning from Green township yesterday, were thrown from a buggy. One of them was killed, and the others badly bruised.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The steamer *Mississippi*, from New Orleans on the 18th instant arrived here to-day with sick and wounded.

M. Owen, of the 2d Massachusetts Battery; C. Coy, of the 5th Vermont; and E. Simpson and, F. N. Carey, of the 30th Maine, died on the voyage and were buried at sea.

No papers were received by the steamer.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS STOLEN.

BOSTON, August 26.—Seventeen thousand dollars in 5-20 United States bonds were stolen yesterday from the banking house of Bowditch, Sweet & Co., on State street.

A Highly Important Raid by General A. J. Smith.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—The importance of General A. J. Smith's movement from Memphis cannot be valued too highly. If a force is large—larger than is generally supposed; and he goes to hold, possess, and beat; he goes to sweep the country of Rebels, until he has freed both the States of Alabama and Mississippi of the insurgents forever.

He will meet with little or no opposition. S. D. Lee left the greater portion of the forces under his command at Dalton. I feel pretty sure that we shall hear of the fall of Montgomery very soon, for that is doubtless the object of part of the expedition, and not Mobile, as some suppose. The place, however, will fall in due time. If General Smith pushes on he will prevent reinforcements from reaching the beleaguered town.

A Movement on Macon, Georgia.

From the Ohio State Journal, August 24.

We learn by a friend direct from Atlanta, that General Sherman has made a movement looking to the capture of Macon, Georgia. On the 16th instant, the 23d Corps, General Schofield, was ordered to march, taking six days' rations.

The precise destination was not announced in camp; but it was generally understood that they were to march upon Macon. We shall hear of lively times in that quarter soon.

—A soldier from Sherman's army, writing to his friends in Wisconsin, perpetrates the following:—

"My dear Mr. Hood,
Your tactics are good—
But three of our Sherman soon, de;
Atlanta is ours,
We've got both the bowers,
You're cached, I really believe, sir."

—A philosophic inquirer asks:—"How did our ancestors get on without trips to the seaside? How did people contrive to live without spending at least one month of the twelve at a watering-place? It is surprising what a modern invention the system of sea-bathing is. We pride ourselves, as a nation, upon our cleanliness in all things; but still more, if possible, upon the attention which we pay to the purification of our persons than to our clothing and our residences. It is difficult to realize the fact that our marine watering-places are all of modern growth, and that our grandfathers and grandmothers were educated in a hydrophobic terror of water, and an avoidance and exclusion of fresh air and ventilation, which are not to be accounted for by any theory of folly and ignorance combined, with which we are acquainted."

EATING THREE DAYS' RATIONS.—In the recent advance, Colonel John Gyesbeck, 50th Ohio Infantry, being then in command of the since famous Ohio Brigade, issued an order to his command to put in their haversacks three days' cooked rations. The projected operations being subsequently postponed or changed, the Colonel directed the ration or order to be countermanded. His Testonic messenger made the rounds of the camp in person, late at night, proclaiming that "Colonel Gyesbeck ordered his men to eat up their three days' cooked rations." The ridiculousness of the messenger's rendering of the Colonel's order struck everybody, and the boys solemnly got up from their beds and sat down to "obey orders." Soon the camps were alive with fun rampant. Means sent to "report progress" had got to the middle of the second day, or third day's breakfast, &c. Some begged an extension of the order, some an extension of time. One was full to the throat and had a day and a half's rations left. What should he do? And so through all the changes possible. The Colonel and the Ohio Brigade, which loves him, will never forget the famous order to "eat the three days' cooked rations."

FOURTH EDITION

FROM FORT MIFFLIN.

THE EXECUTION.

William H. Howe Executed for Murder To-day.

HISTORY OF HIS LIFE.

FIRMNESS OF THE PRISONER.

An Account of the Murder.

HIS DYING SPEECH.

As has been announced in THE TELEGRAPH, the execution of William H. Howe, a citizen of Perkiomen township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, takes place this morning, at Fort Mifflin. As a number of misstatements have appeared in the public prints in relation to his case, we have been at considerable trouble to ascertain the true report, and append it as follows:—

William H. Howe—His Life, and the Story of the Murder.

The condemned man was born in Perkiomen, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Before joining the army he was engaged in farming, and in the manufacturing of tobacco into cigars. He enlisted in Company A, 116th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Captain Thomas Ewing, in August, 1862, and remained with the regiment until the 24th of December, of the same year. As a soldier, he stood very high in the estimation of his officers.

He was of a mild disposition, and always performed his duty with cheerfulness and alacrity. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was one of five men who came off the field with the colors of his regiment. Having been accustomed from his youth to the use of the rifle, he prided himself upon being a remarkably good shot. At the battle of Fredericksburg, very early in the day, his regiment left the field of battle after a severe combat.

Howe, however, exchanged his musket for an Enfield rifle, and again went upon the field with our skirmishers, and remained there all night until the next day. So intent was he upon his duties that he came very near being captured by the Rebel foe. He, however, escaped by swimming the Rappahannock river.

At the time he left the regiment he was suffering from inflammation of the bowels, and the regimental hospital being burned down, and having neither surgeons nor medicines, he, with some twenty others, determined to look out for themselves for a moment, and reported the useless to the hospitals at Washington. Afterwards he and Augustus Belting, a member of his company, returned to their homes.

For some two months afterwards Howe was confined to his bed.

About midnight on the 21st day of the month of June, 1863, Abraham Bartolet, the constable officer of Howe's district, with three assistants, visited the house of the prisoner, in Montgomery county. The party called for Howe, and his wife being in bed, and hearing the call, answered it from the window.

"Who is there?" said Mrs. Howe, "and who do you want?"

Bartolet replied:—"It is me, Augustus Belting. Tell Bill to run, as the Provost Marshal is after him."

The wife replied:—"I do not believe you."

Howe then came to the window, and when Bartolet told him he had come to arrest him, he (Howe) discharged two shots at him (Bartolet). The shots took effect in his breast, and killed him instantly.

His Trial.

The trial of the accused took place in this city in February, 1864. Colonel Frank was President of the Court-Martial. Howe objected to the trial on the ground that Frank was the prosecutor, and that he had preferred charges against him. The court, however, overruled the objections and went on with the trial, which resulted in the conviction and sentence to death of Howe.

His Counsel.

Edmund Randall, Esq., was the counsel of the accused. C. P. Clark, Esq., was the Judge Advocate.

The Sentence

was, that the prisoner be executed on the 5th of June. Mr. Randall, however, proceeded to Washington, and after an interview with Judge Holt he gained a respite for the prisoner until 26 (Holt) and the President should have time fully to consider the case.

The result of the consideration was, that the execution should take place on the 26th of August (this day).

His Confinement.

During the trial the prisoner was confined at Fort Mifflin, but during this time he endeavored to effect

An Escape

by tunneling the Fort to the outside. In this attempt, however, he was discovered, but not until he had scaled the ditch. The guard fired twelve shots at him, but his capture finally was due to Lieutenant Higgins.

His Description.

Howe is a man about five feet eight inches in height, and of a light complexion. Before his incarceration he was quite a weighty, but now has lost much in weight. He is a man of moderate intelligence, yet well informed upon the topics of the day. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Randall made an application before Judge Cadwalader, of the United States District Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order to bring Howe before the Court for his discharge, on the ground of his not being a soldier in the service, and thus not being amenable to the jurisdiction of a court-martial. The only authority cited in the case of Howe was that of Archibald Tore, a noted case in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. The case was precisely the same in fact.

Tore was taken on board of a French vessel, fighting against the English Government. He was tried by a court-martial and convicted, and sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered. John Philpot Curran applied to the Court of the King's Bench for a *habeas corpus*, on the ground that Tore had never received a commission from the French Government, and that, therefore, he could not be tried by the military authorities. The Court granted the writ, but before it could be served Tore committed suicide.

The Court, in the case of Howe, acknowledged that this case was somewhat similar to that of Tore; but Judge Cadwalader refused to take it as authority, as in Howe's case the question of his being a soldier had appeared before the Court-Martial, and had been decided against him, and so be considered it *res adjudicata*. He therefore declined allowing the writ.

The Parting

between Howe and his wife took place yesterday morning at the Eastern Penitentiary, where he has been confined since his attempted escape from Fort Mifflin. It was of the most affecting character, and even the jailor, accustomed to such a sight, acknowledged it was one of the most heart-rending scenes he had ever witnessed. The remaining family occupies a farm of about six acres in Perkiomen township.

Preparations for the Execution.

This morning, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, the tugboat *Don Juan*, containing on board a detachment of the 186th Pennsylvania Regiment, numbering some ninety men, under the command of Captain Jack, left the third wharf below Vine street for the scene of execution. Rev. Mr. Krotel, the religious adviser of the accused, and a number of representatives of the press, together with several officers connected with the office of Major-General Cadwalader, were also on board.

The Scaffold

used is the same one upon which Mattocks, the Shupinski Brothers, Armstrong, and Fox, who was executed in New Brunswick a short time since, were hung. It is sixteen feet in height, and has a "drop" of three feet.

It was erected by R. F. Morrell, who put up the scaffold in the case of all the previous executions.

The Prisoner

was conveyed to Fort Mifflin at an early hour this morning, from the Penitentiary, in a private carriage.

Officers of the Court-Martial on board were as follows:—

Colonel Frank, President of the Court; Captain Clarke, Judge Advocate; and Captain Dodemead.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whiting, United States Army, in command of Fort Mifflin, conducted the execution.

The boat reached Fort Mifflin at 10 o'clock, and the military and others on board immediately entered the Fort. A number of persons, including officers, and those who had gained permits to witness the execution, were already present.

The execution took place at 12 o'clock noon. The prisoner was escorted to the gallows by the Rev. Mr. Krotel and several officers of the fort. He ascended the gallows with a firm step, and after reaching the platform read the following speech, in a low, yet clear tone:—

Fellow-soldiers and officers:—I am now about to go before my God, to answer for the crime of taking the life of a fellow-creature. I bow with submission to my sentence, and fully forgive those who passed it, and those who were witnesses against me. They did their duty as well as they could, and I take this opportunity to thank you from the bottom of my heart, the members of my court-martial who tried me, and especially Captain Clarke, the Judge Advocate, and Mr. Edmund Randall, my lawyer, for their kindness towards me; but as I have but little to leave my dear children but my record and good name as a soldier, I feel it a duty I owe to them to state now that I never meant the life of the man I killed, and never wished it; and I feel God will pardon me for taking it as I did; and I know my fellow-soldiers and officers in the army never blamed me for leaving, as I was an invalid and had no hospital to go to in my regiment.

Now that I am about to leave this life I commend my wife and little ones to the charity of the world, and as a last request I ask the pardon of those whom I may have injured, and I hope they will forgive me and pray for my soul.

After this, Mr. Krotel delivered a fervent prayer, and at nine minutes past 12 o'clock the condemned man was launched into eternity. He died almost without a struggle. His body was taken possession of by J. C. Rohon, undertaker, No. 1313 Vine street, and will be sent to the wife of deceased.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 76. Noon, 84. One P. M., 86. Wind, W., by S.

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.—The Convention of the National Union Party reassembled at Sansom Street Hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

After the transaction of some preliminary business the Convention proceeded to ballot for nominees, the general nominations having been made at the session yesterday afternoon. The first officer to be balloted for was City Commissioner. The vote stood as follows:—

FIRST BALLOT.

John A. Horseman	18	Abraham H. Dunlap	20
John W. Hunt	1	Charles M. Taylor	1
James N. Moore	15	Benjamin C. Ogden	19
Parkhurst McCaughlin	18	Caleb P. Morris	1
Peter Gilhouse	1	Adam A. Gerner	14
George K. Kerrin	1	Thomas Dickey	27
George C. Hess	27	James C. Hand	13
Harrison Davis	19	William Fallows, Sr.	1
Lewis Gordon	8		

Whole number of votes cast, 231. Necessary to a choice, 116.

SECOND BALLOT.

Horseman	24	Dunlap	19
Hinkle	1	Taylor	1
Moore	13	Ogden	21
McLaughlin	10	Shaw	2
Gilhouse	1	Gerner	11
Gordon	7	Dickey	27
		Hand	13

Whole number, 208. Necessary to a choice, 105.

THIRD BALLOT.

Horseman	15	Dunlap	15
Hinkle	2	Taylor	1
Moore	2	Ogden	21
Gilhouse	1	Shaw	27
Gordon	7	Gerner	1
		Dickey	27
		Hand	13

Whole number, 102. Necessary to a choice, 91.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Horseman	15	Dunlap	8
Hinkle	2	Ogden	6
Moore	2	Gerner	12
McLaughlin	14	Shaw	14
Gilhouse	1	Dickey	27
Richards	1	Dickson	27
Davis	19	Hand	12

Whole number, 141. Necessary to a choice, 71.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Horseman	9	Dunlap	9
Hinkle	6	Ogden	6
Moore	2	Gerner	12
McLaughlin	18	Shaw	12
Gilhouse	1	Dickey	27
Richards	1	Dickson	27
Davis	2	Hand	12

Whole number, 188. Necessary to a choice, 95.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Horseman	18	Gordon	15
Hinkle	6	Dunlap	16
Moore	2	Ogden	6
McLaughlin	20	Gerner	14
Davis	21	Dickson	27
Shaw	24	Hand	12

Whole number, 211. Necessary to a choice, 106.

FIRE.—About half-past 7 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the carpenter shop and window sash manufactory of Jesse T. Vodges, on Market street, below Thirty-sixth. The building was a frame structure, two stories in height, and was filled with combustible material. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the whole structure, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The building containing the steam-power was adjoining to the manufactory, and was considerably damaged. The engine was saved in a rather good condition. Loss estimated at $4000. Insured for $1200.

The house of the West Philadelphia Engine Company, adjoining to the east, and their stable, was totally destroyed. The house was also badly damaged. Loss $1000. No insurance.

A brick dwelling house on the west, occupied by Silas Supler, was somewhat damaged, the window frames and edge of the roof being burned. The roofs of two dwellings on the Darby road caught from the

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, rendering it necessary to go to press at an early hour, we earnestly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

THE CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

Mr. Fernando Wood, on his way to Chicago, a few days ago, stopped at Dayton, Ohio, the home of Mr. Vallandigham, and made a political speech. He was, of course, "Fernandy Wud" or nothing. He pronounced himself, in the most approved spread-eagle style, as in favor of peace; and he told his audience that the Chicago Convention would enunciate an out-and-out peace platform, and place on it an unconditional peace man. He spoke emphatically and positively, like one speaking by authority. He uttered his sentiments, indeed, with a degree of absoluteness quite worthy of Sir Oracle, who said, "when I speak, let no dog bark."

But "Fernandy Wud" is not an oracle, though he would pass for one. He is a very low fellow, who, with very exceedingly bad antecedents, has managed, by means of supreme impudence and the backing of a crowd of low roughs and rapscallions in New York, to make himself of more political consequence than any such unprincipled sharper ought ever to possess with the American people. He is rich, and therefore influential; and it is one of the most fearful of our vices as a nation, that any low-flung blackguard can, by sheer means of audacity and money, get himself elected to a seat in Congress, and become a potential leader in the great political conventions of the country.

But without discussing Mr. Wood's pedigree or discussing the virtuous character of that wealth which was earned by selling lottery policies in an obscure den in a back street, we may properly call public attention to the openly avowed sentiments of treason which Mr. "Fernandy Wud" declared lately at Dayton, Ohio.

He tells the people that the Democracy will, in Convention at Chicago on the 29th instant, promulgate an unconditional peace platform, and place on it, as their candidate for the Presidency, a man who will, if he is elected to the Presidential office by the people, carry out that policy. We do not believe the Chicago Convention will do anything of the kind. We do not believe that Mr. "Fernandy Wud" has any authority to speak for them in the premises. But if the Democratic Convention should do precisely what Mr. Wood predicts they will do, the true friends of the country and the Government would be very well satisfied.

The people may be tired of the war. War is not a business in which any people are anxious to engage, or which they can long suffer in patience, unless the object of the war is so supremely important as to subordinate to its prosecution all private interests whatever. But, desirous as the people of the loyal States may be to have the present deplorable civil conflict honorably and satisfactorily concluded, we do not think that they are willing to succumb to the Rebellion in order to secure a peace. Peace is coveted on both sides. The Rebels are much more solicitous for it than the people of the North.

But a peace that consents to the dissolution of the nation is not desired on either side of "Mason and Dixon's Line," by the truly loyal and patriotic citizens of the country. The Union sentiment is not yet destroyed in the South. It may be suppressed, in so far as open expression of it is concerned, but the sentiment yet lives in the hearts of the people.

Indeed, it would be a most fortunate occurrence for the nation if the question of peace or war, which has recently so much exercised the politicians in this section, were brought directly to popular vote; and nothing should better please the friends of the Administration than to have the Chicago Convention come out squarely and unconditionally for a termination of the war, and nominate candidates to stand upon that platform. Let us trust, therefore, that Mr. Wood, in his late speech at Dayton, Ohio, may prove a prophet. The people in that event will know what to do and how to vote.

LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY.

One of the surest evidences of weak reasoning faculties is the absurd opposition so often manifested towards labor-saving machinery, by those who see in every new invention an engine whose object is to depreciate the value of their labor. The greatest outcry probably ever heard in denunciation of a labor-saving implement was that occasioned by the invention of the sewing machine, which was regarded by many as a device of the arch-adversary, by which thousands of women would be thrown out of employment, and driven into the road to ruin, as a sole refuge from penury and starvation.

But the result proved totally different from that expected. There was just as much employment for females then as there was previously; and at no subsequent period have the prices of certain sorts of needlework been in aught diminished, if they have not been increased. Experience now goes to prove that machinery not only redounds to the benefit of the manufacturer and consumer, but also to that of the operative. The more machinery we have the more employment there is, and the less ill-paid drudgery. It was supposed that McCormick's grain-reaper would materially reduce the wages of farm-laborers, and throw thousands entirely out of occupation. But this is shown to have been a fallacy, as farm-laborers have never received so liberal a return for their labor as they do at this very moment.

When the threshing machine first superseded the painful and back-breaking toil of the old-fashioned flail, even then the stupid laborers trembled with apprehension. But who can attribute to the improvement any injury to the working classes? We believe it can be proved that in proportion as greater facilities are acquired for the purpose, the more land there is brought under cultivation. We can remember the time when a hundred acres of land were considered a large farm, and very few individual agriculturists at the North cultivated more than a hundred and fifty acres. Now, on the contrary, we frequently find farms of two hundred and fifty and three hundred acres cultivated with the same facility as formerly attended the arduous task of tilling those of the most scanty dimensions.

In fact, a labor-saving machine is a blessing to us all—producers, consumers, and operatives alike. It would be just as absurd for printers to utter maledictions upon Hoe's ten-cylinder presses, which strike off so many thousand sheets per hour, as for females to complain of the sewing machine, or the farm operative to denounce the reaper, or the carpenter to nurse his wrath against Woodworth's planing mill. The more facilities we have for doing work of any kind with speed and economy, the more such work we shall have to do, and necessarily the more operatives will be required to perform the labor.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Arts, in England, a paper was read with reference to the manufacture of bobbinet lace by machinery. Mr. Felkin stated that although half a century old, yet in consequence of the introduction of machinery, the price had fallen from one hundred shillings per square yard to sixpence, and the number of machines had increased from one hundred and forty in 1815 to thirty-five hundred in 1863. Before machinery was invented, in England, for this business, the amount of bobbinet lace made there was only about two millions of dollars per year.

The amount now made exceeds in value thirty millions of dollars annually. Fifty years ago the number of hands employed in Great Britain, in making bobbinet lace, was less than eight thousand. The number engaged in the business at the present time is upwards of one hundred and thirty-one thousand.

After perusing facts like these, and weighing them in the scales of common sense, the absurdity of the idea entertained by some people in opposition to labor-saving machines becomes strikingly apparent.

OUR OCEAN IRON-CLADS.

The new iron-clad monitor, *Dictator*, is nearly ready to go to sea, and will sail in a few days for Europe, under the command of Captain John Rodgers. This vessel will be the first of the kind which the Europeans have ever seen, and her advent in the eastern hemisphere will occasion as much excitement in military and naval circles as has yet been produced by anything connected with the history of the United States. A ship which is of the large tonnage of three thousand and thirty-three tons, and carries but two guns, would seem, in the light of old naval ideas, to be constructed upon a system on which there is an immense disproportion between the burden and the armament. In the great middle period of our naval history, nautical conversation abounded with allusion to seventy-fours and one-hundred-and-twenty-gun ships. The power of a vessel was rated by the number of guns which she carried. A double-decked frigate was a formidable antagonist, and a ship-of-the-line, or three-decker, was an ugly customer, wherever it might appear. The multiplication of guns was the object of the naval architect, and the greater the broadside, the more formidable the ship. It would have been a hopeless thing to convince the nautical sage of the wooden ship age, that they had merely applied two ancient ideas in combination, and went on believing that they had attained the elements of perfection. They had for commerce ships, they had for ordinary military operations guns. They put their guns on board their ships, and the business was done.

It is not probable that many material changes would have been made in the general style of building wooden war vessels at any time. But the introduction of iron plating for ships of war, the capacity thereby gained for the use of heavy guns, and the necessity which arises for the employment of ordnance of great power, if iron ships hope to contend with iron ships, has produced very important modifications in the shapes of such vessels. The turret of Captain Ericsson and the cupola of Captain Coles are modifications of the same ida. What we call the Monitor shape of ships is having full test in this country and Europe, although there are many persons who believe that this style of war vessel, except for harbor defense, will have to be abandoned. The *New Ironsides* has been a success exceeding any other ship in our navy. Her sea-going capacity is equal to that of any wooden ship, and while the Monitors at Charleston have been popping way with their two guns each, the *New Ironsides*, upon occasion, has shook the echoes with her magnificent battery of eighteen guns.

The large fleet of Monitors now in use at various places along our coast were not constructed for ocean service or for cruising. They were meant for operation in harbors and rivers, and it would be folly to send them upon long voyages. But whilst Secretary Welles has been forced to rely upon these ships for present duty, he has not been idle. The United States not only needs a class of Monitors for harbor fighting, and of lighter class vessels to control the rivers, but it needs a full class of large ocean going ships, fitted to cross the Atlantic, and bear the accidents of battle and storm. The *New Ironsides* was the first, and for a long time, the only one of ships of this class which we possessed. But work has been prosecuted for many months upon others, and at the present time the following list is given of the ocean iron-clad fleet in commission and preparation:—

Name.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Condition.
New Ironsides	18	3486	In Commission.
Dictator	2	3033	Afloat.
Puritan	4	2255	Afloat.
Miantonomah	4	1564	Afloat.
Monadnock	4	1564	Afloat.
Tonawanda	4	1564	Afloat.
Agamenticus	4	1564	Afloat.
Dunderberg	10	5000	Ready to Launch.
Passaconomy	4	3300	Building at Portsmouth.
Quinsigamond	4	3300	Boston.
Kalamazoo	4	3300	New York.
Shackamaxon	4	3000	Building.

What the *New Ironsides* has done we all know. The *Dictator*, as we say, is nearly ready to sail, and the *Puritan* may be the next ship. The tonnage of these vessels is large. Whoever has seen the *Tonawanda* at our own Navy Yard knows that she seems to be immense, and yet this ship is one of the smallest in the above list; several of the monitor class are of twice its size, whilst the *Dunderberg* is three times as large. The much spoken of French and English iron-clad ships, *La Gloire* and *Warrior*, are of smaller tonnage than eight of the vessels named above, and it has been asserted again and again that for sea-going purposes European ships are failures. When the *Dictator* makes her first ocean trip, we shall have an opportunity to learn whether our own sailors and naval constructors have solved the problem which requires for an iron-clad vessel of war seemingly adverse qualities, among which may be named an immensely heavy iron-plated hull with buoyancy on the waves; great burden, and the model to best sustain it with speed and lightness. The *Dictator* may prove that these seemingly irreconcilable problems are of easy solution.

—The Portland (Maine) *Press* announces Secretary Fessenden as a candidate for election to the Senate of the United States for the term beginning on the 5th day of March, 1865. Vice-President Hamlin is also a candidate.

—It is understood that the President has instructed the Treasury Department that money must be placed immediately in the hands of the paymasters to pay troops whose term of service has expired, and who have been knocking loudly at the door of the Treasury. The requisitions, which amounted to nine millions five hundred thousand dollars, were passed by the Treasury to-day.

—On Saturday morning, near St. Albans, Vt., a part of the steam apparatus of the engine Roxbury burst, and the steam rushed through the fire-box. The engineer, James Harrington, in jumping from the engine, fell or was thrown under the cars, which ran over him, nearly severing his body, stripping the flesh from his left arm and cutting his head badly. He lived but a few minutes.

FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

Reconnoissance of the Obstructions.

The Gunboat "Morgan" opens Fire on Our Fleet.

THE "NASHVILLE" SUNK IN THE SHIP CHANNEL.

THE MARKETS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST FORT MORGAN.

Congratulatory Order from the Admiral.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Cairo, August 26.—New Orleans advices of the 18th have been received.

Admiral Farragut made a reconnoissance on the 14th to the obstructions near Mobile. He found the *Nashville* was sunk across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is removed.

The gunboat *Morgan* came down and cannonaded our vessels from a safe distance. There are still two iron-clads rams and several plated batteries near the city.

Our batteries will be ready to open on Fort Morgan in a few days.

Admiral Farragut has issued a congratulatory order, returning thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the engagement on the 5th, and for the noble and implicit confidence reposed in their leader.

Two hundred Rebel prisoners at Fort Gaines had petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance.

General Canby had authorized Colonel Dwight, our Commandant of Exchange, to make first claims upon the Government to effect the immediate release of our prisoners. Some 3500 are now in camp at Fort Texas.

The officers of the steamer *Rob Roy*, which is reported to have been captured and destroyed by guerillas, has arrived at New Orleans. They report the steamer safe but aground below Monroe, Washita river.

There is a fair inquiry in the New Orleans Cotton Market at $1-48@ for strictly ordinary; $1-55@1-60 for Middling. Flour declined. Small lots of Sugar offered a 23@24c.

Nine guerillas and Rebel spies were shot by the military authorities at Paducah, yesterday.

Farragut's Order of Thanks.

On the 9th (Sunday) a general order or circular of thanks from the Admiral to the officers and men of the fleet, eulogizing their conduct during the action, was read on every quarter-deck, as follows:—

Flagship "Hartford," Mobile Bay, August 6, 1864.—The Admiral returns thanks to the officers and men of the vessels of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the fight. It has never been his good fortune to see men do their duty with more cheerfulness; for, although they knew that the enemy was prepared with all the devilish means for our destruction, and witnessed the almost instantaneous annihilation of our gallant companions in the *Tecumseh*, and the slaughter of their friends, messmates, and gunmates, still there was not the slightest evidence of hesitation to follow your Commander-in-Chief through the line of torpedoes and obstructions, of which we knew nothing, except from the exaggerations of the enemy, that we must all be blown up as certainly as we attempted to enter. For this kind confidence in your leader he thanks you. D. G. Farragut, Rear-Admiral.

The Admiral also requested that the fleet should return thanks to Almighty God for its signal victory over the enemy on the morning of the 5th.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

The Reports of Negotiations with Richmond Unfounded—No Proposal of an Amnesty—Terms on Which Peace may be Obtained.

Washington, August 25.—You may rest assured that all the reports attributing to the Government any movements looking towards negotiations for peace at present are utterly without foundation.

There has been nobody at Niagara representing the Government, or in any way expressing its opinions, concerned in any negotiations or conversations with the Rebel emissaries on the subject of peace. The Government has not entertained or discussed the project of proposing an armistice with the Rebels; nor has it any intention of sending commissioners to Richmond for the purpose of offering or soliciting terms of peace, or of negotiating with the Rebel authorities on that or any other subject.

Its sole and undivided purpose is to prosecute the war until the Rebellion is quelled. But if anybody doubts its willingness to make peace whenever the Rebels will lay down their arms and return to the Union, let him produce any proposition from the Rebel authorities to that effect, or any evidence that they are desirous of ending the war on those terms, and he will then be in condition to test the purpose and disposition of the Government on that point. He will find no difficulty or delay in defining the President's position on that subject.—*Henry J. Raymond, in the N. Y. Times.*

Important Conference.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The peace rumors have considerably subsided since the political conference of yesterday between President Lincoln, Messrs. Seward, Raymond, and Forney.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Proceedings of the Court-Martial.—The General Court-Martial convened in this city by order of Major-General Couch, and of which Colonel Davis, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is President, met and organized on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at No. 1106 Girard street. There being no business ready the court adjourned until the 24th, at 10 A. M., when it again reassembled. The first case brought before it was that of Charles Welden, a deserted man, charged with desertion. He was drafted on the 2d of last June, but failed to report, and enlisted in the navy. He was arrested on the 20th of June on board the receiving ship, and placed in confinement. He entered a plea of "not guilty," and his case was disposed of on Wednesday. The second case was that of private Samuel H. Spelly, charged with having deserted from the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and enlisting in the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He had previously been a soldier in the 14th New York State Militia, from which he was discharged. He pleaded guilty to the charge and the specification. The court disposed of his case yesterday, and then adjourned until to-day.

Naval Enlistments—Reform Needed.—If the naval recruiting station in Front street was conducted in a more soldier-like manner and provided with greater facilities, many more seamen would be obtained, which, in consequence of the present state of affairs, the Government is deprived of. Instead of thirty a day being received, which is now the average, there would be no difficulty in obtaining several hundred, if the means were provided for the examination and mustering in of the men. Many who were in the line yesterday for hours left in disgust, because it was evident that they had little or no chance to be admitted. The "ring" was in power again, as no one could fail to see. Up to nearly 12 o'clock only three or four of the "outsiders" had been admitted, and a general feeling of dissatisfaction was expressed. Certain agents and brokers had the run of the place, and seemed to be entirely at home there. A dozen recruiting stations would not be too many now to recruit all the men who are offering; and as there are plenty of naval officers here not on active duty, there ought to be no difficulty in at once establishing all the stations required.

Draft Meeting.—The citizens of the Fourth Ward are making strenuous efforts to fill their quota, and in all human probability they will be successful. A mass meeting of the citizens will be held this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Tenth and South streets, and every enrolled man in the Ward should attend it.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded.—The United States Hospital Transport Steamer *Atlantic*, Captain Franklin Hallett, arrived here last evening, with four hundred sick and wounded from the front, and principally from the Fifth Army Corps.

Subjoined is a list of commissioned officers sick and wounded, brought by the *Atlantic*:—

First Lieut Thomas W Coone, H, 118th Penns.
First Lieut John M Steele, A, 190th Penns.
First Lieut Isaac Frances, Jr, H, 142d Penns.
First Lieut Charles Kinnee, E, 15th N Y Heavy Art.
Captain Thos B Watkins, B, Purnell Cav.
Second Lieut John Kuhn, L, Purnell Legion.
Second Lieut Joseph S salt, K, 16th Michigan Inf.
Second Lieut Wm Latra ce, E, 145d Penns.
Captain R B Chamberlain, I, 97th New York.
Captain A C Williams, D, 4th Maryland.
First Lieut Robert Neely, G, 1st Maryland.
Second Lieut H F Felch, F, 36th Massachusetts.
First Lieut Robert T Bourne, 22d Massachusetts.
Second Lieut J H Duseault, H, 35th Massachusetts.
First Lieut Seth G Reed, K, 1st Maryland.
Captain Otto Chritt, B, 12th N Y Heavy Art.
Second Lieut Rumsford B Webb, I, 187th Penns.
First Lieut Orrit Wemmger, G, 44th New York.
First Lieut Silas B Clarmer, I, 187th Penns.
Second Lieut E G McKee, H, 83d Penns.
First Lieut Charles A Connor, D, 7th Maryland.
First Lieut Frank W Perry, A D C, 19th U S Inf.
First Lieut Alfred Foot, 14th U S Infantry.
Captain Denis Dayley, General Cole's N Y.
Captain Charles P Bryall, 6th Wisconsin Cavalry.
First Lieut Robert Ponsch, A, 15th New York.
Adjutant J B Colony, 1st Maryland.
First Lieut W G Brastears, H, 1st Maryland.
Second Lieut L Clark, 2d United States Infantry.
First Lieut J W Wise, 14th United States Infantry.
Second Lieut Edward Williams, I, 1st Maryland.
Captain H W McCal, A, 21st Pennsylvania Cav.
Second Lieut Thomas Henry, D, 1st Mar land.
Second Lieut Alfred Jomlinson, H, 118th Pa.
Second Lieut Henry A Simmons, A, 30th Mass.
Captain H H De Winstanley, G, 6th N Y V V.
Major Robert W Bard, 16th New York.
Captain Ira W Barratt, Second Brigade Inspector, 4th Division 5th Corps.
Captain Jacob Fox, G, 4th New York.
First Lieut C B Stout, C, 143 Pennsylvania
Captain John A Meek, G, 7th Indiana.
First Lieut A J Morgan, 1st Battery Wis Vols.
Second Lieut James S Smith, 17 B U S Infantry.
Captain Lewis Mahrlein, I, 15th New York H A.
Assistant Surgeon Bradley Crippen, 16th Michigan.
First Lieutenant D B Forbett, C, 150th Penns.
Captain Wm. Young, C, 187th Penns.
Lieutenant-Colonel J F Ramsay, 187 Penns.
Captain J B Fitch, D, 20th Maine.
Colonel Richard N Bowerman, 4th Maryland.
Captain V G Pierce, D, 147th New York.
Second Lieutenant Ecenezer Hamilton, C, 97th N. Y.
Captain H B Piper, E, 11th Penns.
Adjutant C McKibben, 14th Regulars.
Captain J Baily Green, C, 4th Maryland Vol. Inf.
Adjutant G Schimmel, 15th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
Second Lieutenant G Billing, 15th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Captain R D Martin, C, 4th Penns. Vol. Cavalry.
Major S G Lentz, 91st Penns.
Lieutenant S M Crane, A, 118th Penns.
Lieutenant J Lipley, F, 147th Penns.
Captain A G Alexander, K, 97th New York.
Captain J V Hunterson, E, 118th Penns.

Supposed Dead Husband Turns Up and Finds His Wife Married to Another Man.—About three years since one of the married residents of the Nineteenth Ward entered a Philadelphia Regiment and left for the seat of war, from where he communicated freely with his wife. In about six months his letters ceased, and he was reported dead. His company officers also reported the fact of his death to the War Department, and in due course of time his wife drew his arrearages and pay. Time rolled around, and the widow received the addresses of another man. About six months ago the two were married, and have been living happily together since. This week their happiness was considerably marred, and the wife found herself in a very embarrassing situation. One day, her former husband walked into his former home, a strong, healthy man. The woman has now two loving husbands, and how the matter is to be settled we have not heard.

The Machinists.—Another meeting of the machinists was held last evening, when a large number of letters were read in response to a circular issued by the Association in reference to the regulation of the wages of the members of this calling. The tenor of these letters was favorable to the designs of the Association. Among other suggestions was one approving of the fixing of a scale of prices in accordance with the capability of the hands employed. A committee was appointed to confer with employers in reference to their conclusions respecting the circulars sent to them referring to the wages of employees.

Card.—An editorial in the *Ledger* of this morning directly accuses me of being connected with a treasonable organization intended "to subvert the Government." The accusation is false, and I have addressed a letter to the proprietors, demanding a retraction of the charge, which, if not published by them, shall be published in the other papers of this city, and will prove that I have been falsely accused of disloyalty. E. W. Carr.

Vestibule Curtains, lace and rods, for vestibule doors—a large assortment of new and beautiful designs at *very reduced* prices, at W. Henry Patten's new curtain store, No. 1108 Chestnut street.

Died.

BONNELL.—On Wednesday evening, the 24th instant, Lydia Bonnell, in the 66th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 725 Wood street, on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

CROSMAN.—Killed in battle, at Weldon Railroad, near Petersburg, Va., First Lieutenant F. E. Crosman, Seventeenth United States Infantry.

The relatives and friends of the family and officers of the Army and Navy are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Colonel G. H. Crosman, U. S. A., No. 2014 West Delancy Place, on Saturday, 27th instant, at 12 o'clock M. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

DEVINE.—On the 24th instant, Margaret Jane Devine, daughter of Henry and Mary Devine, aged 4 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, rear of No. 531 Marriott street, below Christian, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

FELLOWS.—Killed instantly, by a Rebel sharpshooter, while in the trenches before Petersburg, Frederick R. Fellows, of Battery C, second Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, oldest son of Wm. B. and Maria R. Fellows, in his 22d year.

HUTTON.—Departed this life, on Thursday morning, 25th instant, Maria C. Hutton.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother in law, Joseph S. Keen, corner of Chesnut and Thirty-second streets, West Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, 27th instant, at 4 o'clock.

MYERS.—On Wednesday, 24th instant, Lieutenant Wilbur T. Myers, of Company C, 96th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the 96th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers now in this city, and the members of Empire Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Peter D. Myers, No. 1914 Cuthbert street, on Saturday afternoon, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

MASON.—In the city of New York, on the 14th inst., William Carwin, son of James and Elizabeth Mason, aged 55 years.

POWELL.—On Wednesday, August 24th, 1864, after a short and severe illness, Josephine B, daughter of the late John Powell.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church on Saturday next at 12 o'clock.

STILE.—At his residence, Tuckahoe, N. J., on the 24th instant, John Stille, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday morning, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On the 24th instant, Miss Mary Williams.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 508 Prune street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to St. Mary's Church, South Fourth street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Electricity.

All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.
PROF. C. H. ROLLES
Will commence, October 4, 1864,
A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of Electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

AT THE INSTITUTION,
No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

Green and Black Teas.

A fresh importation,
By the package or pound.
Just received by
DAVIS & BUCKNELL,
Arch and Tenth streets.

F. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Croaus La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S	PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S	CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
STILL PEELING FOR THE ENEMY,
Who is like
"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

Sir:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in ten hours, including the Safes of the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have lately met you on your own ground, and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $100 against $100 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now, as you have no confidence to put Evans & Watson's Burglar Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open another of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $100 against $100 that you with them open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Wilmington, and others; now, that your wonderful talent in drilling holes into safes not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you say secrecy is always observed about Safes). The bulk wins to be the terms and conditions:—

The terms:—Each party shall put in the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and to act in his own behalf. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed to your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be your's, if not the safe is to be yours, and you are to make all use to pay the damage done to the safe, and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

Time of Action.—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $100 as above, and if we do not open the safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1,500, in two hours, without powder, and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe, costing $1200, against Lillie's, costing $800, on equal terms as a Burglar proof we now offer you one-half more than you ask (should you succeed as aforesaid), will you have your acceptance?

LEWIS LILLIE & SON,
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 526 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, a large assortment of White Granite, C. C. Rockingham, and Yellow Ware, and a variety of Glassware, and 16 bbls. Tumblers.
TINWARE.
At the first of the sale a quantity of Tin Ware.

PROCLAMATION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

EXCURSION
OF
UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL ASSOCIATION
TO ATLANTIC CITY!

As there are a large number of Tickets for the Excursion given on the 18th inst. which were not used, the holders thereof being unable to use them on account of the large number of Excursionists going down on Thursday, the 18th, and Saturday, 20th inst., between the hours of 10 and 1, and 4 and 5 o'clock, and on Tuesday and Friday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. The Tickets for September 2 are limited to the number the cars will seat, as the Committee wishes to render it entirely satisfactory.

The LIBERTY CORNET AND STRING BAND will accompany the Excursion.

Committee.—Theodore De Young, Robert McCoy, Chris Bliss, Jas. Beck, John Sigler, Wm. Wilner, Charles Baker, Geo. W. Jenkins. WM. M. WECKERLY, Geo., Office, N. E. cor. FOURTH and GEORGE sts.

TICKETS $1-25. Children under 10 years of age, 65 cents.

N. B.—Last Boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 5 o'clock A. M. aug26-3tawte-11

SUMMER EXCURSIONS,
AT
REDUCED RATES,
TO THE GREAT
Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.

The Catawissa Railroad Company

Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.

For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.

Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

FARE, $10.

Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of

N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 8:15 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M. and 3:45, and 5:15 P. M. aug26-wfm-4t

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.—The staunch and commodious steamer MANHATTAN, Captain E. A. Ryther, will make GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY, on SATURDAY, August 27, 1864, leaving ARCH Street Wharf at 9 o'clock. Returning, will leave Cape May on Monday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the Excursion, $3.
Carriage hire extra.
aug24-3t JOS. A. STEWART, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,

Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $3 00; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $4 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 3 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.
THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by mail to THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.
Address A. JAVIN, No. 42 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. aug26-1m

CEREALINA, AN ARTICLE OF DIET prepared from deformed wheat, contains fourteen times more phosphates than is contained in an equal weight of the flour, and hence is highly beneficial to the economy. For sale by druggists and grocers.
Manufactory, Nos. 1424, 1426, 1428, and 1430 VINE Street, Philadelphia. Orders by post promptly delivered. aug6-tu* JOHN C. MOXEY, Manager.

SEA-BATHING AT CAPE MAY.—
EXTRA EXPRESS TRAIN
At 3:30 P. M., on SATURDAY, August 27,
THROUGH WITHOUT STOPPING,
DUE AT CAPE MAY at 6:30 P. M.,
In time for the evening entertainments, hops, &c., &c.
This train will leave from WALNUT Street wharf at the above hour, instead of 5 P. M., as on Saturday last. Excursion tickets $4, good to return on any train on Monday, or will be received at $1 on account for passage any day or train during the ensuing week.
Regular trains leave Philadelphia at 6 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.
Cape May at 6, 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
J. VAN RENSSALAER,
Philadelphia, August 25, 1864. aug26-2t

EDUCATIONAL.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN reopens on September 5, at the building recently purchased, S. W. corner FILBERT Street and PENN Square.
Directors—Joseph Harrison, Redwood W. Warner, William J. Horstmann, Charles Gibbons, Ed. S. Price, James L. Claghorn, Samuel Grant, William Strickland, William Sellers, P. F. Morris, David S. Brown, George Whitney.
T. W. BRADWOOD, Principal.
Telegraphing Taught. aug26-6t

BROAD STREET ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 837 S. BROAD Street. C. ROTH, A. M., Principal.—Duties resumed MONDAY, September 5, 1864. New Catalogues now ready. May be had at Messrs. Oakford's, under Continental Hotel; at Mr. Hoyt's, Tenth and Chesnut streets, and at the Principal Bookstores, &c. aug19-fmw6t

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 1020 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. aug22-1m*

L. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTING.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FESTIVAL
OF THE
Independent German Congregation,
Together with the
FREE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF THE MECHANICS' UNION,
ON THE
30th DAY OF AUGUST,
AT THE
WASHINGTON RETREAT,
AND
ENGEL & WOLF'S FARM,

With a DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS, for the benefit of the erection of a SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The price of each ticket will be $1-00, which entitles the holder thereof to a gift to the value of at least 50 cents. Ladies, attended by gentlemen, will be admitted to the Festival free of charge. The value of the first gift is $250, for which 1000 tickets have been already sold.

At the place of Festival tickets will be sold for 50 cents, which will only entitle the holder thereof to admission into the Festival grounds, but the Committee will be present until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to exchange them for Gift Tickets upon the payment of an additional 50 cents.

An exhibition of the aforesaid gifts takes place during this (Friday 26th) and to-morrow afternoon and evening, in the large saloon of the Mechanics' Hall, THIRD Street, below Green, the admission to which is free.

The distribution of

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN AND COPPERHEAD PERVERSIONS.

From the Times.

It has been said that the wolf when learning to read could make nothing out of the letters but *lamb*, whatever other words they might form. Copperheads have a similar aptitude. Whatever the military situation, they can never make anything of it but failure. It would seem as if failure were their very meat and drink, and as if their whole heart were constantly set upon it.

Here, for instance, is the campaign of General Grant against Petersburg. It is two months since he first moved across the James river, and made that city his objective point. From the beginning the Copperhead journals have had no good word for it, and the last month they have studiously decided it. At last, a fortnight ago, in sight of certain new movements of General Grant, they on the instant converted them into proofs that Gener l Grant himself had given up the campaign, and that he was going to withdraw his troops to the Potomac. For days they revelled in glee and cheers.

Of course, they could not venture exultation outright, but they made it plain to everybody that they had neither heart to wish nor eyes to see anything but failure. The public now pretty well understand what the "failure" is. The great object of the campaign is secured completely, Petersburg, in itself, has not the slightest strategic importance. All that gave value to it was the great Southern railroad, which passes through it, and which is the great cardiac artery to the heart of the Rebellion.

The successful seizure of that railroad just south of Petersburg, accomplished by the many movements which were interpreted by the Copperheads into an abandonment of the campaign, has splendidly crowned all of General Grant's work for the last two months. By preventing that transit by which General Lee's army at Richmond has hitherto been enabled to throw itself upon any threatened point so quickly, it puts the country from the James river far down into North Carolina completely within General Grant's future control. The great circuit involved in the transfer of troops by the Danville road to the West, forbids all such rapid transfers of troops to and fro as have hitherto given General Lee his chief defensive strength.

But the grand advantage which will result from the gain of this railroad will be the direct pressure produced by it upon Richmond itself. It deprives the Rebel capital of all connection with the body of the "Confederacy," except by a single line of railroad, and that notoriously one of poor construction, and upon which General Warren, we learn, is already making demonstrations. Even were Grant not to make another aggressive movement, but simply hold his present position, it is doubtful whether Lee would be able to maintain his army in Virginia through another winter, with no other means of external supply than what this slender Danville railroad can afford. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of General Grant's last success.

From the commencement of the campaign this summer, the Rebels at home, and the Rebel sympathizers abroad, have systematically flouted at them as simply so many mad marches to slaughter. This perversity was malicious enough, doubtless, but there was a good deal of human nature in it. The campaign being directed against the Rebellion, of course would get plenty of contumely from the friends of the Rebellion. Banks for these Northern Copperheads, they do not admit that they are the friends of the Rebellion. They profess to be for the national cause. In a certain sense they doubtless are. We would not willingly believe that there is a man in the broad North who would not prefer the preservation of the nation to its destruction. How is it, then, that we see this propensity in the Copperheads always to misstate the present, and miscalculate the future, when treating of our military operations? How happens it that, though they will not consort with the Rebels, they yet so closely assimilate with them in this spirit?

There is no way of explaining this, but in the fact that the Copperheads are full of the worst spirit of faction. They feel that the failure of our arms would tend to bring the Administration into discredit, and thus they do their best to give the aspect of failure to every movement of our arms. In matters not that the national cause itself suffers by thus darkening its prospects. It matters not that the skill of our generals and the prowess of our soldiers are not only ignored, but positively belied. Care is had for only the one object of making the Administration unpopular. It is difficult to say what public dishonor or disaster would not be welcomed, if it made, in any measure, against the Administration. It is not too much to say that some, at least, of the Copperheads would be glad to see every national soldier driven back to the Susquehanna and the Ohio, if the defeat of President Lincoln at the next election could thereby be secured.

It is not necessary to give this spirit the name of positive treason. We don't call it so, for it may co-exist with a certain sort of goodwill to the nation. Its crime is not that it deliberately seeks to ruin the national cause, but that it makes the success of the cause subordinate to party success. So far as this falls short of treason, we freely give the Copperheads that extent of credit. But whatever difference there is between such faction and treason is simply the difference of manslaughter from murder—the absence of malice prepense and aforethought against the victim. But no difference in motive can make any difference in the result. In either, if unchecked, the nation will alike find its death.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

From the Tribune.

There are some thirty-five thousand Union soldiers now penned up in a naked field near Anderson, Georgia—exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and famishing, sickening, and dying, or each, by hundreds weekly. They would shelter themselves if permitted to cut timber for that purpose; so that, while their sufferings from hunger are probably occasioned in part by the poverty of the Rebels, their other sufferings are mainly wanton, wilful cruelties. Yet there they are, and there they must remain till exchanged, unless liberated by victory or death.

What should our Government do to secure a speedy release of these hapless patriots?

First, let us see what it has already done.

There are serious disputes between the respective Commissioners of Exchanges. Generals on either side have disregarded the paroles given by some of their men who had been taken prisoners. We claim a large balance of paroled men now due us (mainly taken by Grant in his Vicksburg campaign), which claim is somehow disputed or demurred to. But *this* has not stopped exchanges.

The Rebel Government has hitherto refused to exchange or treat as prisoners of war any black soldiers captured by them. But this position is so manifestly wrong that it has at last been greatly modified, preparatory, we trust, to its complete relinquishment. The Rebel War Office has recently ordered the blacks enlisted in free States, and not proved to have been slaves to Confederates, shall henceforth be treated, if captured, as prisoners of war. Here is a clear confession that our Government has hitherto been right with regard to these. It is now conceded that no be ligerent has a right to discriminate between the color of his soldiers. If any are still treated otherwise, it must be on one of these grounds:—1. They are slaves of Confederates; 2. They are subjects of one or another of the seceded States; or, 3. Their treatment is confessedly wrong.

Now the Rebel armies are mainly officered and wholly commanded by men educated under the direction and at the expense of the Union—men who have solemnly sworn allegiance to the Federal Government, and most of whom have been officers in the Federal army. Lieutenant-General Pemberton, who surrendered Vicksburg; Major-General Gardner, who surrendered Fort Hudson; General Simon B Buckner, taken with Fort Donelson, are conspicuous examples of Rebel leaders who were citizens of loyal States. Our captures of Rebel soldiers, who were citizens of loyal States, are already numbered by thousands.

We exchange all the prisoners we take, except spies or deserters, during this war, from our armies in face of the enemy, and we ask the Rebels to do the same. What we propose is to give man for man, rank for rank, till one side or the other has been utterly exhausted. Is not that fair? What should we do more?

But we have not stopped there. Our Commissioner, Colonel Meredith, having been involved in a quarrel with Colonel Ould, the Rebel Commissioner, we withdrew and replaced him; but the Rebels did not reciprocate. They next denounced Major-General Butler, and would have no dealings with him; we pocketed the insult, and sent them Major Mulford, against whom they make no complaint. But still they refused to give us man for man, rank for rank, till one or the other party should have no more to give.

At length, Major Mulford, as instructed by General Butler, put aside all questions in dispute, and sent up five hundred Rebel prisoners for exchange, asking the enemy to send us an equal number in return. They did this once or twice, sending us men disabled and dying from want and exposure in exchange for their full-fed, comfortable fellows, in fine condition for the field; but they soon notified us that we must bring no more, for they would not exchange on no other; till all questions at issue were settled.

What they demanded of us was substantially this—an admission that they were right in butchering our unarmed black soldiers and their white officers after they had surrendered at Fort Pillow and elsewhere. That is what they require, and what Copperheads say our Government ought tamely to concede.

"O my soul, come thou not into their secrets; to their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOURTH WARD.

DRAFT OR NO DRAFT.

Will, if drafted to-day, and one hundred dollars will be paid to him at once, or if he is not drafted, that money will preserve that amount to one half.

All persons in favor of the above proposition, that wish to preserve their manhood, "Don't give five dollars until you have earned a dollar."

A Mass Meeting of citizens of the FOURTH WARD will be held THIS EVENING, August 26, at 8 o'clock, at the corner of Second and TENT (and S. FIFTH streets, for the purpose of accepting such men as may be willing to fill the Ward and take a draft.

Every enrolled man of the Ward should attend.

HENRY MARGUS,
PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM SMITH, Secretary pro tem. 1*

THIRD WARD—THE DELEGATES to the Ward Nominating Union Convention will meet this evening, August 26, at the house of ROBERT T. CARTER, at 8 o'clock.

By order of Executive Committee. 1*

STATE SENATOR, THIRD DISTRICT.—A very large number of electors in the Third Senatorial District, in approbation of the abilities and services of

WILLIAM O. SNYDER, Esq.,

most earnestly solicit his nomination for State Senator by the Convention which assembles on Monday evening next.

Mr. Snyder is peculiarly qualified for the responsible public position and trust, and in this instance the office seeks the man, not the man the office. His integrity and patriotism nearly are unquestioned, and we believe the time has come when the people should act with firmness and decision, by rejecting men already provided for by "office, pass, or the spoils," and elect a Soldier. The nomination of Soldier for Mr. Snyder would be an honor to the Third Senatorial District, and endorsed by

A HOST OF FRIENDS.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

The Delegates elected to the Fourth Representative Convention of the National Union Party will meet at the

WETHERILL HOUSE,

BANK ST., above Sixth street,

ON MONDAY EVENING, August 29,

At 8 o'clock.

Wm. Duffee,	Wm. Sanderson, Jr.,
George Turner,	H. W. Colesberry,
Wm. Simmons,	Thomas Hartnett,
John Patterson,	Samuel Macaulay. (a26-3t

THE TREASURER OF THE FUND to relieve the distressed people of Chambersburg has received the following amounts since the last report, August 18, 1864:—

Amount previously reported.....$11,443 75

The following subscriptions were made by residents and visitors at Cape May:—

Thomas Smith	100 00
E. D. Edwards	5 00
Countess Hall	100 00
J. B. Mecreary	10 00
H. F. Peabody	10 00
Lewis Cropper	10 00
Miss Bella Douglass	25 00
J. C. Trego	5 00
C. D. Iwell	50 00
Cash	10 00
Cash	10 00
McClure	10 00
John R. Ashhurst	5 00
Cash	10 00
N. R. & G. L. R.	100 00
Mrs. Thompson Reynolds	100 00
Cash	1 00
J. F. & W. Smith	5 00
Horace C. Wood	100 00
Clement Biddle	100 00
Thomas Isdell	100 00
Samuel Powell	10 00
Jabez Gaskill	10 00
E. B. Bailey	10 00
George Nugent	10 00
J. Lee Smith	25 00
James Graham (family)	25 00
D. Vandeveer	25 00
Adams Hotel	20 00
William Forbes	10 00
Thomas B. Walton	10 00
B. —	10 00
David H. Wills	10 00
Samuel Hallowell	50 00
Jos. T. Lewis & Brothers	50 00
W. Williamson	50 00
Benjamin Bullock	100 00
H. W. Tar	10 00
The Misses Mifflin	50 00
Israel Lansing	5 00
Mrs. Steele	5 00
R. S. F.	5 00
V. R.	5 00
A. & P. Roberts & Co	100 00
Daniel Haskell	10 00
H. B. Parish	10 00
D. B. Stewart	100 00
James G. Smith	100 00
J. M. Flanagan	100 00
A. G. Cattell	100 00
E. A. Souder	100 00
Charles Spencer	100 00
Philadelphia Inquirer	20 00
Mrs. Harriet Hasselton	10 00
A. Wartman	50 00
PHILADELPHIA CITY.	
Abraham Baker	40 00
Mitchell & Rawalton	100 00
Thomas Wagner & Son	50 00
John S. Sartor	10 00
Humphrey & Hoffman	100 00
Mary Ann Derbyshire	5 00
George Keely	20 00
Cash	5 00
John Derbyshire	20 00
George Keely	20 00
Cash	5 00
E. P. Ford	10 00
William B. Irwin & Co	20 00
Henry Bower	50 00
Member of 27th Regiment Pa. Vols	1 00
Mrs. C. B. Ashmead	10 00
Charles Yarnall	100 00
Mrs. K. S.	5 00
George W. Grice	10 00
Mrs. James Harper	5 00
John W. Claghorn	20 00
Mrs. C. H. Baker, proceeds of a party	8 00
A Friend	5 00
Mrs. A. E. P. Smith	5 00
R. W.	5 00
R. H. Pancoast	10 00
J. S. P.	20 00
Mrs. R. Tilghman	12 00
Miss A. Tilghman	5 00
Mary A. Brown & Co	100 00
J. G. Leppincott & Co	100 00
William A. Blanchard	5 00
Cash	5 00
George Nugent	25 00
Lindsay & Blakiston	25 00
Chares Megarge & Co	25 00
Harrison Brothers & Co	25 00
R. Shoemaker & Co	25 00
C. Schnell & Co	25 00
John Lucas & Co	20 00
John T. Lewis & Brother	100 00
C. G. Fell & Brother	20 00
Thomas Fell & Co	10 00
Samuel Hallowell	50 00
Bancroft Cook	10 00
H. Kelley & Son	10 00
Cochran & Bosselin	5 00
J. W. Paul, Jr.	25 00
Wetherill & Brother	100 00
R. & S.	10 00
Powell, Richards & Co	100 00
R. M.	5 00
Bazeley & Ashton	5 00
George B. Ashton	5 00
G. W. Carpenter, Hunter & Co	5 00
J. M. Maris	5 00
Charles Ellis, Son & Co	50 00
Johnston, Holloway & Cowden	50 00
Bryant & Landell	50 00
R. S. Smith	5 00
Charles Smith & Co	5 00
Haseltine, Gerhard & Co	5 00
E. S. Jaggar & Co	5 00
Howard Worrell	5 00
Cash	5 00
H. Winsor & Son	10 00
A. A. Harper	10 00
Cash	5 00
Samuel Grant & Co	5 00
S. B. Emerson & Co	5 00
Joseph Cooper	5 00
Howell Worrell	5 00
H. M. Snyder & Co	5 00
Cash	5 00
Wells & Garrett	10 00
Place & Hackett	10 00
H. K.	5 00
T. S.	5 00
J. H. & B. B.	10 00
J. W. Bartol & Co	10 00
Mch. & S.	5 00
C. Bangs	10 00
A. Rambo	5 00
Spruce Street Baptist Church	25 00
Total	$11,854 75

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer.

DOCK street wharf. a26-2t

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND Third street Passenger Railway Company, FRANKFORD Road, below Lehigh Avenue.—Philadelphia, August 24, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the fares on this road be reduced to FIVE CENTS, from and after to-morrow, the 25th instant, and that the use of exchange tickets be discontinued; the exchange tickets of other roads to be received only until the expiration of the present week.

THOMAS LOGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, Berks (late Chatham) street, below Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1864.

From and after this day the price of a single fare on the cars of this company will be FIVE CENTS.

On and after Monday next, 29th inst., the use of Exchange Tickets will be abolished.

a26-3t CHAS. R. ABBOTT, Secretary.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.—The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee are in want of funds for the support of the institution. They call upon the public for voluntary contributions to aid them in their efforts to feed and care for the soldiers of the Union as they pass through our city. The citizens of Philadelphia are assured that not a cent of the funds is appropriated to feed any person or persons representing themselves as refugees from the Rebellion, but all contributions to the *Cooper Shop Committee* are scrupulously disbursed for the benefit of the Soldiers of the Union Army.

WM. M. COOPER, President.

No. 115 S. WATER Street.

Attest—WM. M. MACFI, Secretary.

No. 38 CATHARINE Street. au22-6t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 17, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 5th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employés; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to pay out the important contributions made to the Treasury from various loss, are to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the circumstances of that necessity are fully considered by the public, impressed with the importance of the subject, doubtless the citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the City's coffers by moderate voluntary contributions.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertions, and the Committee appeal to the patriotic and public spirited to aid them in so doing. Time and money are required, and the Committee are the means to effect the objects contemplated by their appointment. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of collecting Sergeants to visit every part of the city, and all letters addressed to the Committee, at the Union League House, will receive prompt attention.

It is hoped and confidently expected that the committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to inconsiderable proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the first call, seven thousand three hundred and fifty-two; and the number to be furnished under the second call, as the quota is to be determined by the number of men in the navy from the city, and who have not been credited to any district, cannot be ascertained in the present. There are, however, about seven thousand to be furnished by the 5th of September, and it is not too much to say that the draft will be made from those who have not contributed to any particular district, of which the city will have two projects.

Efforts are being made to ascertain the results. The counties adjacent to Philadelphia, the Middle States generally, our forces, and from other quarters. They do not desire to impede, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, or to the undersigned members of the committee, at their places of business, or to the committee room, No. 1424 S. FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
No. 24 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
No. 226 CHESTNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCINE,
No. 237 MARKET Street.
CHARLES MILLER,
No. 1424 FOURTH Street.
WM. M. TILLEY,
TAILOR OF SCOTCH TWEEDS,
No. 21 S. FIFTH Street.
N. B. BROWNE,
No. 1108 FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER,
No. 240 S. SIXTH Street.

VETERAN BOUNTY-FUND COM-mission, No. 1 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, 11 BARY Street, Philadelphia.

The Commission as intended to pay the extra Bounty to re-enlisted Veterans will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 9 o'clock A. M., to receive applications, at No. 1 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBERTY Street, immediately in the rear of the Post Office. Families themselves and please call at that time.

R. T. CONRAD, Chairman.
EDWIN GREBLE,
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. GOLD,
GEORGE W. SIMONS.

SEA SHORE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association will accommodate Excursion of the Season to Atlantic City on TUESDAY, August 30. Tickets $1.50. Tickets procured of any of the Managers, at Sixth and Chestnut streets, and at the Book Store, No. 1607 Chestnut street, and at the Room on the morning of the Excursion. Leaves at Market Street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. Those having wounded soldiers in charge of the hospitals, will accompany the Excursion. au26-3t

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY are now open for subscriptions to its capital, at their Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Persons can take stock in their own name.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 411 WALNUT STREET.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
Divided into 20,000 shares of $10 each.

The properties purchased by the Company are five in number, selected with care by competent persons:—Two hundred acres, embraced in three several tracts, and are in fee simple; 50 acres on a lease for twenty years, and sixteen acres on a perpetual lease, on which we have a well opened to the depth of 1,000 feet. Each well is now with a good show of oil, the work being vigorously prosecuted—all of these properties lying in Wood county, West Virginia, convenient and with good roads leading to the Ohio river. The region is pronounced by experts one of Vet sange county as being the El Dorado of the West for oil. They are buying all the territory in that region they can get. The prospects of the Company are most flattering. These coming in as original subscribers will have all the advantages of a new company, intelligently managed by persons experienced in the business.

Call at the Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street, for circulars of explanation.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Rock Oil Company of Pennsylvania, No. 309 WALNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (twenty cents per share) on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the Company for the past quarter, and after the 25th instant, free of State tax. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th, at 3 P. M., and opened on the first.

au22-6t JOHN F. GRAFF, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSEN-ger Railway Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864.

The third instalment of the Capital Stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 419 WALNUT Street, on the 1st of September, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. KEMBLE,
a22-13t Treasurer.

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, August 15, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company for the past six months, payable on and after the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, free of State tax. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant, and reopened on the 1st of September.

L. S. TILGHMAN, Treasurer.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF the West Virginia Oil Company are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at Philadelphia, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Call at Philadelphia.

Further information will be given by A. L. PARKER, or any of the Directors.

au22-6t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,

THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and vestigating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Dear.—I. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM GRUNE, Builder.

Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

Philadelphia, 24th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au26-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. s7-3m

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. G. D., Post Office. au26-6t

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY E, Edwin's Guard of Honor, at Military Hall, LOCUST Street, above Eighth, where Bills Ward and City Bounty will be paid to each recruit in cash, as soon as mustered into service.

H. HAWKINS,
au26-6t Recruiting Officer for Eighth Ward.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA (Pa.), August 20, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price when presented in quantities of eight (8) or over. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Horses to be delivered to the U. S. Post Station Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. GEMS,
au26-10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.

Wanted, at once FIVE HUNDRED (500) to ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single lines, and managing six mule teams.

To each man are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five (35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.

The experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such increased wages as may be agreed upon.

Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
au22-12t Depot of Washington.

HOUSE WANTED IN GERMANTOWN or Chestnut Hill.—To rent, for a year, or to purchase. Address, with location and price, box 781, Post Office, Philadelphia. au15-tf

CITY POINT, Va.,

August 7, 1864.

OFFICE DEPOT OF EQUIPAGE,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 1331 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRANG,
Cap'n and A. Q. M.

JAMES M. KELLY,
Quartermaster's Agent.

au15-1m

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either wholesale or retail, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 noon, or 4 to 6 P. M., THOS. H. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 317 Chesnut and 314 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

JOBBERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LINENS, AND

WHITE GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS.

au15-3m

BRUNERS AND OTHER MAKES.

RUN NO RISKS!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my3-6m No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE ROBES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Pieces Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Pa'led, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect—dress, skirt for style, finish, durability, and cheapness. Prices equal to the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe1-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite, perfectly pure Soap is always made of the same materials, and is in daily use by at least one hundred thousand families in Pennsylvania alone. More clothes, with two-thirds less labor, can be washed with it than any other soap made in the United States.

The great popularity of our Detersive Soap has induced several brainless soap-makers, that never knew how to make good soap, to make imitations of our Detersive Soap, which they put upon the market, with great inducements to unprincipled dealers to sell their spurious article on the just reputation acquired by the makers of the only genuine Detersive.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,

au22-12t PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD McFETT,
STEPHEN B. SOUDER. } jy4-tf

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. BEES, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove size, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. je24-3m

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1864.

Coupons of the 6-40 United States Bonds, maturing the 1st of September, and those of the 5-20 United States Bonds maturing the 1st of November next, will be paid on presentation at this Office.

ARCHIBALD McINTYRE,
au22-6t ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans on call promptly executed. au1-wfm tf

OIL STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION.

By GEORGE J. BOYD,

Broker,

au19-3m No. 118 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received for and sold on the Notes furnished for all classes, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au19-3m No. 118 S. THIRD Street.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE BACK SIX MONTHS,

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-30t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

10-40 COUPONS DUE 1st SEPTEMBER,

5-20 COUPONS DUE 1st NOVEMBER,

BOUGHT AT BEST PRICE.

DREXEL & CO.

au20-12t

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au8-tf No. 36 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
au15 No. 108 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW TAX BILL

AND

REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all denominations constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 300, four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 108 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy29-tf

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TOLEDO,	WILMINGTON,
BALTIMORE,	ST. PAUL,
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The only one which gives the earliest information of

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DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES,

AND

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OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third floor).

ADDRESS, S. E. COHEN,
au13-1m PUBLISHER.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at

CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINces Alice," was captured an invoice of the World's Fair Price Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at

CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at

CHASE & HUFTY'S
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No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at

CHASE & HUFTY'S,
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at

CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

—Tamberlik is to sing next winter in Madrid

—Gounod is already at work on a new opera.

—A daughter of Madame Lagrange has been married to a rich Russian prince.

—Madame Fabbri, who sang so well here in *La Juive*, *Nabuco*, and other operas, is singing in concerts at the German watering-place, Homburg.

—A quartet society has been started at Milan, Mendelssohn and Beethoven being the composers to whom the most attention will be given.

—The new Teatro Rossini at Madrid has proved a failure, as far as acoustic properties are concerned.

—Ghioni, the prima donna, has returned from California, where she has met with signal success in *Prevalore*, *Traviata*, *Lucrecia*, and *Ernani*.

—The rumor that Gounod, the composer of *Faust* and *Mirella*, has become insane, is authoritatively denied.

—Benedict's opera *The Lily of Killarney* (*Colleen Bawn*) is to be brought out at the Theatre Lyrique, Paris.

—Naudin, the tenor, is engaged for Prague for the month of September, and goes thence for the winter to Madrid. The Marchisio sisters have achieved great popularity at Prague.

—Carozzi Zucchi, the new star of the Marcusek company, has lately made a great hit at Sinigaglia on the Adriatic—the birth-place of the present Pope—in the *Ballo in Maschera*.

—The newest opera composed in Germany are: *A Winter's Tale*, by Barbieri, conductor of the orchestra at the Pesth opera-house, and *Das Rosenmadchen*, by Louis Schubert of Cassel.

—An enormous new theatre, to be called the Theatre International, is to be built in Paris. It will seat six thousand four hundred people, and the stage will be nearly double the depth of that at the Grand Opera.

—The London opera singers have flown at the conclusion of the season. Junca is at Trieste, Gardoni in Paris, Ronconi in Spain, Volpini in Lisbon, Trebelli and Bettini in Rome, and Gassier in Madrid. Sontley has been engaged at Barcelona for next winter.

—The Theatre Royal of Dresden has been completely renovated and refitted. The first opera performed after the reopening of the theatre was Meyerbeer's *Huguenots*, the representation being intended as a sort of mark of respect for the deceased master.

—The rehearsals for the Birmingham music festival are taking place chiefly in London, and include three new works, Costa's oratorio of *Naaman*, Henry Smart's cantata, *The Bride of Dunkerron*, and Mr. Arthur S. Sullivan's *Kenilworth*.

—A life of Meyerbeer is to be written by M. Georges Kastner, a friend of the composer, who has received from the composer all the necessary documents. The work will be in two octavo volumes, and will be published immediately after the production of *L'Africaine*.

—The pupils of the Royal Academy of Music at Naples have given a concert in honor of Meyerbeer, at which various extracts from his operas were performed. The concert was preceded by an address from Signor M. Baldacchini, Governor of the Academy.

—There is to be held at Dresden, in June of 1865, a grand German Musical Festival, for which the most celebrated composers of Germany have been requested to send in elaborate works adapted for men's voices, and themselves to conduct such of these works as may be accepted. It is, however, intended to perform old works of merit as well as new ones.

—At Leeds, where they have in the town-hall a new organ, there has been an excitement because the town authorities propose dispensing with the Saturday organ concerts, because they do not pay. The authorities say that these concerts were intended principally for the working classes, who, however, prefer beer to music, and will not come.

—The King of Italy has conferred the order of St. Maurice and Lazarus on the tenor Calzolari. The same artist received, some years ago, from the Emperor of Russia, the gold medal of merit, with a portrait of the imperial giver. The medal, which was bestowed upon Lablache, Tamberlik, and Bosio as well, is worn suspended from the neck, and is set with diamonds to the value of ten thousand francs.

—Mr. Mapleson, the *impresario* of her Majesty's Theatre, London, will soon start on a provincial tour, beginning on the 16th of September at Manchester, where the operas will be *Mirella*, *Faust*, and *Fidelio*. The troupe consists of Titiens, Smico, Grossi, Mr. Santley, Mr. Swift, Carabelli, Bosio, and Gardoni. From Manchester they go to Dub in for a fortnight. The operatic performances will be succeeded by a concert tour, to terminate with a series of performances in London.

—The band at the Birmingham Musical Festival will comprise picked players, of whom one hundred and six are stringed instruments, namely, twenty-eight first violins, twenty-six second fiddles, eighteen violas, seventeen violoncellos, and seventeen double basses. The wood, brass, and percussion number thirty-one; the flutes, oboes, clarionets, and bassoons being doubled. The principal vocalists are Adelina Patti and Titiens, Madame Rudersdorff and Madame Lemmens Sherrington, soprani; Madame Sainton Dolby and Miss Palmer, contralti; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Cummings, and Mario, tenori; Santley and Weiss, bassi. The chorus will muster ninety-four soprani, twenty-nine contralti; fifty-eight alti; eighty-seven tenori; and eighty-eight bassi—total, three hundred and fifty-six; which, with band, will be close upon an effective of five hundred executants, all carefully selected. Mr. Costa will be conductor.

—Malibran's singing is thus described by "Natalie Mera," the heroine of Miss Edwards' novel, "The Ladder of Life:"—

"Suddenly a little bell is rung and a dead silence ensues. The singers open their books, Mr. Gammidge waves his baton, and the voices burst out toge her in full chorus.

"To the chorus succeeded a quartet, and to the quartet a song by the tenor, which, though he sang it carelessly enough, and without even rising from his seat, filled me with delight and amazement. Then two more choruses, and then —oh, never shall I forget it!—came a plaintive little ballad, sung by a slight, pale lady, upon whom my attention became exclusively riveted. Her eyes were large, glowing, and expressive; her brown hair was parted and drawn back quite simply from her white forehead. She was not beautiful, but there was a 'soul of goodness' and intellect in her face that surpassed all mere love ness of feature. She sang!—it would be vain for me to attempt a description of that pure and exquisite style, that intensity of expression, that wondrous vi ler—she sang, and while she sang I forgot all in the world besides. The fire —London—all faded away, and I could only press my hands upon my heart and listen. When it was over I turned to my nearest neighbor like one in a dream and said, breathlessly,

"'Who is she?'

"'Madame Malibran.'

—Mr. Gye has brought to a successful close the eighteenth season of his operatic management in London. During the season he has produced twenty-five lyric works. Adelina Patti has been the reigning star, and is described as "irresistible beyond any other artist on either the operatic or dramatic stage;" while another critic says that, "equally gifted in the delineation of the deep passion of 'Leonora,' the arch coquetry of an 'Adina,' the playful simplicity of a 'Zerlina,' and the guileless tenderness of an 'Amina,' this unmatched artist has won her way, step by step, to fame; and the enthusiastic appreciation of her efforts manifested by the public has been fully endorsed by every critic whose opinion is entitled to the slightest respect. But great as have been her triumphs in almost every walk of art we are satisfied that there is in the genius of Mad'lle Adelina Patti a lower deep which yet remains to be explored, and that even those who most highly estimate her powers now will be startled hereafter by some of her triumphs which will eclipse all that have gone before." Lucca has given satisfaction; but La Grua succeeded only in *Norma*. Miolan-Carvalho sang well in *L'Etoile du Nord*. Mad'lle Destinn and Mad'lle Tatti were failures. Fricci, Brunetti, Battu, and Rudersdorff are the other female singers who are well spoken of, while of the male singers Mario, Tamberlik, Graziani, Naudin, Neri Beraldi, Tagliafico, and Petire are all highly praised. Wachtel, the German tenor, "achieved a pulmonary triumph and an artistic failure," for though he sang high chest C thirteen times in one opera, the audience soon grew tired of him. Costa has been the conductor. The operatic novelties were *Strudella* and *L'Etoile du Nord*, *Fidelio* and the *The Merry Wives*, though promised, were not given. A striking feature of the season was the reappearance of Grisi in one act of *Norma*. Such is the record of the last campaign at the Covent Garden Theatre.

—Thomas C. Devins, formerly of the 9th New York Cavalry, and for two years past commanding a brigade, has been officially notified by Secretary Stanton that he has been appointed Brevet Brigadier-General, "for gallant and distinguished services in the field, during the war, and especially in the recent brilliant engagement at Front Royal, where your command captured two colors."

THE GRAU-BRIGNOLI CONTROVERSY.

The Last Operatic Imbroglio — The Troubles of a Tenor.

From the New York Herald.

We publish in another column a letter from Signor Brignoli, the famous tenor, in regard to his legal controversy with the Mynheer Grau. We know how deeply Brignoli's epistle will narrow up the tender souls of the sweetest young ladies of New York; but still a stern sense of justice compels us to print it. Tenors, like birds of paradise, are popularly supposed to feast on flowers and sleep on beds of roses undisturbed by mortal cares, unvexed by mortal annoyances, their only labor being to look handsome, and sing charmingly, and die gracefully on opera nights.

But here we have the sad reverse of the picture. We see the delicious singer coming in a court to collect his salary. How surprised the young ladies will be to learn that he has a salary! We are officially informed of the exact amount of that stipend. Oh, horrible and practical realism! We behold the Mynheer Grau, in a state of mind, refusing to pay the money and defending the action. We perceive a gnat of a lawyer buzzing about with a counter claim and asking impertinent questions of the unhappy Signor. The bird of Paradise has his plumage ruffled, and his tail feathers erect, and shows his beak and talons, and strikes out manfully at his irritating enemies. The illusion is lost. The tenor has become a mortal, like the rest of us. The grievous spectacle wounds us to the heart.

Signor Brignoli tells his story so clearly in his card, and his statements are so well authenticated by the records of Judge Barnard's court, that we need only hint at the main features of the case. About ten years ago Brignoli came to these shores, and here he has issued his most melodious and harmonious notes. Many managers have had the honor of engaging him, and among these the Mynheer Grau now figures conspicuously. It seems that in the spring of 1863, Grau engaged Brignoli for eight months, at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars per month. Taking into consideration the depreciation of the currency, that was not a high price for such a favorite singer as Signor Brignoli; but Grau went off to Europe, and did not fulfil his contract.

Upon Grau's return from the scenes of his childhood and the ruined castles of his ancestors, he offered the Signor eight hundred dollars to compromise the matter; but as eight hundred dollars can scarcely be considered an equivalent for eight times sixteen hundred dollars, the compromise was very naturally declined. The Mynheer Grau's position, if we understand it, is this: —Brignoli did not sing for him, and that he is rather generous and munificent than otherwise to offer the Signor eight hundred dollars for doing nothing.

To this Signor Brignoli replies that he was ready to sing for Grau; that he refused many more advantageous offers in order to sing for Grau; and that if he did not sing for Grau it is Grau's own fault. In other words, the Signor falls back upon his contract and demands his money; and if he can prove the contract to the satisfaction of the court, we really cannot see how the Mynheer Grau can avoid paying him.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Godfrey, a lawyer, steps forward and attempts a flank movement. He brings a suit against Signor Brignoli for fifteen hundred dollars' worth of professional services, and attempts to levy upon the Signor's diamonds, jewelry, and souvenirs. Of this person Brignoli's card disposes in a couple of lines. But we can tell the popular tenor how to dispose of him more effectually. Let the Signor bring a counter suit against Godfrey.

Let him charge Godfrey with the dinners he has eaten and the wines he has imbibed at Brignoli's house and expense, taking Delmonico's charges as a standard, from the first Godfrey with all the drives he has taken in the Park behind Brignoli's mares, at the regular livery stable price. Let him figure up the cost of all the free opera tickets with which he has supplied the ungrateful Godfrey. Let the cigars which he has given Godfrey be put in the account. Let not a pair of sleeve-buttons and other presents, which he has bestowed upon Godfrey be omitted.

If the Signor has ever sung for Godfrey in private, let Godfrey be brought in debt therefor at the current rates. Let the professional opinions which Brignoli has expressed to Godfrey in regard to operas re an item of the bill. Surely, if Godfrey's professional services are valued at fifteen hundred dollars, the opinions of Signor Brignoli, who knows much more about music than Godfrey knows about law, would be cheap at twice that amount. If Brignoli has ever given Godfrey good advice, artistic or convivial—and we do not doubt that Godfrey needed it—let it be put in the bill.

If Godfrey has ever begged the loan of Brignoli's watch-chain, to make a show with, or of Brignoli's kid gloves, to wear at the opera, let Godfrey be made to pay roundly for this privilege. What amateur would not gladly off r one hundred dollars to hear Brignoli rehearse in private? If Godfrey has ever enjoyed that musical treat, let him be forced to remunerate the tenor accordingly. In this way a debt could be created that would fairly overwhelm Godfrey and his little bill, and we doubt not that all Godfrey's capital would be required, even at the present price of brass, to settle the balance against him.

In the last paragraph of Brignoli's letter he confirms the sorrowful news that he is going abroad, and bids us a soft and touching adieu. The Grand Opera at Paris can do without him no longer. Mario's voice is now a *pas et préférence*, and Europe has sent for Brignoli's fresh and tuneful organ instead. 'Tis ever thus. The public has had its favorite tenor for ten or more years. It has fondled and petted him, humored his every whim, and submitted to his delightful caprices. Truth to say, he has served us very faithfully. No tenor has taken better care of his precious health, presented the public with fewer apologies, or been less troubled by the inevitable operatic indispositions. A favorite in all parts of the country, his departure will be everywhere regretted. If our belles do not go into mourning next season on account of his loss it will be because black is not fashionable.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

To the Editor of the Herald:

EVERETT HOUSE, August 25.—A letter appeared in your columns of Saturday last from J. Grau, operatic manager, reflecting on a claim I have brought against him for violation of contract. Out of respect for the court which must pronounce on the case, I am very reluctant to attend to it; but, as the letter of Mr. Grau is calculated to prejudice me in public esteem, I consider it due to myself, on the eve of quitting the country, to make a brief statement of the facts.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Grau proposed to me as a engagement of eight months, at one thousand six hundred dollars per month, with two half benefits, to begin on the 1st of October following, the understanding, in all previous contracts, to pay me half monthly in advance. During the summer of 1863 I had accasion to go to Europe, and also propositions from other places, and I solicited Mr. Grau to relinquish my engagement with him; but he refused. On the 1st of October I was in New York, ready to fulfil my engagement; but Mr. Grau was in Europe, and the half monthly installment due on that day was not forthcoming.

I received soon after a letter from Mr. Grau saying he would not be able to begin the season at the time he had proposed, and requesting I should sing in New York or elsewhere on my own account. I thought this a strange proposal, in the face of the contract existing between us; but I decided not to be entrapped into any violation of our agreement. On the arrival of Mr. Grau he proceeded to rescind the contract, and offered me in lieu of the payments already due the sum of eight hundred dollars, declined a compromise so utterly inadequate; and as I refused any other, I was compelled to appeal to the law for redress. This is the simple history of my case, and it will be seen on trial that Mr. Grau's last unfit concession me a loss of time and opportunities that fully entitles me to the damages I claim.

It would seem, however, that misfortunes never come singly; for in the midst of my trouble with the unreasonable Grau, I am assailed by a Mr. Godfrey with a claim of fifteen hundred dollars for "professional services." I beg to say that this claim is not merely unfounded, but preposterous. The services performed by Mr. Godfrey may have been "professional," but they were of a humble description, and I will prove that he has been liberally rewarded. During a residence of nine years and upwards in this country, I have been treated both in public and private with a partiality and kindness I can never forget. And it is not a little painful to me that I should be compelled to make my exit, not on the stage so familiar to me, amid the concord of sweet sounds, but in a grim court of justice, amid wrangling and discord. It will be no small consolation to me, however, if my friends and the public see nothing in the explanations I have made that tends in any degree to diminish my claim to the favor and applause so long and lavishly bestowed on me. My sadness in bidding them farewell is somewhat relieved by the earnest hope that, at no distant day, I shall revisit these shores, the scene of my earliest and happiest efforts. Very gratefully, P. BRIGNOLI.

—The "cost of arms" on a steam fire engine just brought to Lynn is a lady's gaiter boot.

—N. C. Munson, who contracted to fill up the Back Bay flats in Boston, has sold out his entire contract and sub-contracts, and all the rolling stock and other property owned by him, for $500,000 cash. The contract has been purchased by responsible persons, and the great work will be pushed forward. It is about seven years since Mr. Munson became connected with this enterprise.

ARREST OF FRANZ MULLER, THE ENGLISH RAILWAY MURDERER.

He is Positively Identified by Mr. Death, the London Jeweler, and Mathews, the Cabman—Full Particulars of his Arrest —6 in Connect During the Voyage, and H Appearance at Police Headquarters—H Declares His Innocence, and says he can Prove an Alibi.

As published in the *Times* of yesterday, the packet ship Victoria, Captain Champion, from London, thirty-eight days, arrived at Quarantine about 9:30 o' lock on Wednesday evening, having on board Franz Muller, the young German who is charged with having, about two months since, murdered Mr. Briggs, a London bank clerk, a few miles out of that metropolis, while the two were riding together in a railway carriage.

It is unnecessary here to repeat the circumstances attending this diabolical assassination, the motives that led to the commission of the crime, the zealous efforts that were made by the police of London, Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities of England to ferret out and apprehend the criminal, or the means by which at last Muller was traced to the ship *Victoria*, just as she was on the point of sailing for N. w York. All these facts have been fully published, both in the English and New York papers.

Inspector Tanner, Inspector Kennedy, and Sergeant Clark, all connected with the Metropolitan Police of London, arrived here per steamer, two or three weeks since, they having been sent on for the express purpose of boarding the *Victoria* immedia ely upon her arrival in our harbor, and taking the murderer into custody. For the last fortnight, one or more of these officers, together with Mr. Death, the London jeweler, and Jonathan Mathews, the cabman, have been stationed at Quarantine, Staten Island, momentarily expecting news of the *Victoria's* appearance off Sandy Hook, and ready to board that ship at the first opportunity.

Late on Wednesday afternoon a telegram from Sandy Hood was received at the telegraph station at Quarantine landing, that the *Victoria* was in sight. Immediate steps were consequently taken to board her, and at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, when the packet entered the waters of the upper Quarantine, the London officers, accompanied by Officer Tieman, of the New York Detective force, and Messrs. Death and Mathews, who went for the purpose of identifying Muller, entered the Health Officer's boat, and with the latter official, they all proceeded towards the *Victoria*.

Upon boarding her, the detectives were very cordially met by Captain Champion, who informed them that he was aware of their business and for what purpose they had come on his ship. The Captain said that, when he took a pilot, several miles outside of Sandy Hook, he was first made acquainted with the fact that he had on board the notorious railway murderer.

It seems that the London detectives, immediately upon their arrival here, visited the office of the Sandy Hook pilots, and had directions issued to the effect that the pilot, wherever he might be, who boarded the *Victoria* on her inbound voyage, should say to the captain that if Muller was on board of his ship, he, Captain Champion would be held personally responsible for his safe delivery in the city of New York. Captain Champion states that from that moment he felt as though a very heavy responsibility was resting upon him.

It would not do to let Muller know that he was watched, or even suspected, and yet the captain saw the necessity of keeping a strict watch over him, both by night and day. During the voyage Muller appeared quite cheerful, and at times very sociable. He does not seem to have had the most remote idea that he could be tracked and followed across the Atlantic, and it was not until some time after the pilot boarded the ship that his suspicions were aroused, and he was suddenly startled from his fancied security and led seriously to reflect on the appalling condition in which he was placed.

The illusion under which he had slept during a passage of the Atlantic was broke in this wise:—When the *Victoria* was in the vicinity of Sandy Hook she met a small steamer containing a small party of excursionists. The publicity given to the fact that Muller, the English railway murderer, was expected to arrive by the *Victoria*, induced many on board the excursion boat to shout aloud, as soon as they saw the name of the ship, "How are you, Muller, the murderer?"

Upon hearing this cry, repeated several times, the captain, and others who were in the secret on the *Victoria*, noticed that Muller gave a sudden start, as though an electric shock had passed through him. He walked nervously around the deck, all the time looking, first in one direction and then in another, as if calculating his chances of leaping overboard and swimming to the nearest hills, some of which were then in view.

Captain Champion then reupon became still more anxious in regard to his charge, and the responsibility resting upon him, respecting the safe delivery of the fugitive in New York. As the ship proceeded up the bay, Muller was observed to appear more and more nervous and uneasy. Several times he asked questions of some of the officers and crew of the vessel, relative to the land which could be seen on either side—what kind of a country it was back of the hills? how far they were from New York? if there were any large towns where there were telegraph offices before they got to the city, &c., &c.

As might naturally be supposed, Captain Champion began to feel his responsibility getting a little too heavy to bear with comfort to himself. True, two trusty men were supposed to have their eyes constantly upon Muller, but upon coming brought the first arrows the offender might unwisely arrive himself in the water, in the hope of swimming to the nearest land, or, if perchance he was sufficiently cowed by desperation and despair, drown himself in the bay. The captain, therefore, concluded to iron him, and place him in his own cabin, until he could deliver him to the proper officials in New York.

For this purpose he and some of his officers, all armed with revolvers, and having the irons secreted about them, were about to proceed to confine him, when a rowboat, filled with men, and having the flag of the Health Officer flying in the stern, was seen approaching. When the detectives went on board, the captain and crew were so glad to see officials on his deck before, and that he now felt relieved of a heavy weight of responsibility.

Pursuant to the suggestions of the police, the passengers were all so arranged that they could be seen by the persons whose business it was to identify Muller, and the latter was without difficulty and almost instantly pointed out by Messrs. Mathews and Death as the man for whom they were in search.

Muller was closely confined on board the ship until yesterday morning, when a steamer came alongside and he was conveyed to the city, and thence to the police headquarters in Broome street.

The officials had some conversation with him, and he answered a portion of their questions, but as a general thing he seemed very reticent. He said that he was entirely innocent of the crime of murdering Mr. Briggs on the railway, and that when his trial came on he would be able to prove that he was not on the train at the time in legal phrase, he would prove an *alibi*.

Yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, was the hour appointed for Muller to appear before United States Commissioner Charles W. Newton, for an examination, pursuant to the provisions of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and England. Intelligence of the arrest and proposed examination of the English railway murderer having been extensively circulated through the morning papers, at the hour named a very large crowd had congregated in the vicinity of the United States Marshal's office, in Chambers street.

At about 2 o'clock the prisoner entered Marshal Murray's office, in charge of Officers Tieman and Kenley, of the New York Detective force, and the English officers before named. The prisoner, as before, appeared much agitated and restless, frequently casting quick and nervous glances around the room, and upon the officials and spectators there congregated. At 2 o'clock precisely, Commissioner Newton appeared and made preparations to commence the examination in the United States District Court room.

The British Government was represented by F. F. Marbury, Esq., counsel to the English Consul of the port. The prisoner being called, was asked by the Commissioner if he was ready with his counsel. Muller replied that he had no counsel and no money to employ any. At the request of the Commissioner, ex-Judge Beebe consented to look after the interests of the prisoner during the preliminary examination. In order to give Judge Beebe time to learn the facts of the case, so far as it is possible to do so, Commissioner Newton allowed an adjournment until 11 o'clock this morning.

Franz Muller is, as any of our readers would know by the name, a German, and about 25 years of age. He is of medium stature, rather slim, with light hair, and fair skin. As he appeared yesterday morning in one of the private rooms of the Detective's Office, at Police Headquarters, he seemed very inoffensive and taciturn. To look at him, one would think he was about the last person in the world who could deliberately plan and successfully execute any very heinous crime.

If he be guilty of having assassinated and murdered Mr. Briggs, as it is charged he did, one thing is very evident, viz.:—he wholly lacks those faculties of secretiveness and shrewdness, the use of which would have enabled him to evade the officers of justice.

The police made a thorough search of Muller's person and baggage, immediately after taking him into custody, and among other things they found a gold watch and hat, both of which it is stated can be positively shown to have belonged to Mr. Briggs, at the time or just prior to his death.—*New York Times of to-day.*

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

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Has Removed from

No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

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Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.

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Kitchens and vestors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. 9 21 1m

VANCE STEWART ROCK OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated June 29, 1864.

Capital, $200,000.

8,000 SHARES.....$6 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 cash a share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares, payable $1 each down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, and thousand three hundred and ten rods on the Allaheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance upon both sides of the river. Within this tract, about 1 Yard Boren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, Tre Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the Company have wells now flowing and pumping Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is beyond the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock tips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end. As any of Oil flowing wells would soon be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincreasement body of the pure Oil. It is certain that the several wells now being in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past four or four years in an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same directly straight line, and only distant, on a continuation of the identical same gorge between the ranges of hills from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may tap the veins of Oil that lie in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.

On the particular piece of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now producing a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well is said to be saved as it runs into the former owners of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet from each, but not yet tubed, but the flow of both these wells of Oil is said to be quite considerable to be counted out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and another is preliminary operations.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 215 WALNUT Street.

The fee of the valuable oil land and the right to bore and refine petroleum, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased wells, are pledged, and the entire right of the lease wells guaranteed, and free from any incumbrance, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased wells, are pledged, and the entire right of the lease wells guaranteed, and free from any incumbrance, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish this to a greater amount delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes realized by Rock Oil Companies established for a few years only, are well known to all; while he yet to be matured, and the demand constantly increasing the price is now $42 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cost.

Large veins of oil doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored hundreds to the depth only of about 600 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 215 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. 9 6-tf

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Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.

Capital Stock $1,000,000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 49 Beaver street (up stairs), where a limited number of shares can be still obtained for at par, by application in person. Prospectus of the company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Subscriptions may be outstood at the office of the Company. 9 21-1m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—SEALY & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Machinists, having for many years been in successful operation, and also extensively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to manufacture Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having a set of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of soldering made at the shortest notice. Also, all kinds of repairing. Fine, Tubular, and Grimder Borers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron, Forgings, of all sizes and kinds, iron and brass Castings of all descriptions, Bolt-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

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The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

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UNITED STATES NATIONAL

WAGON AND COACH WORKS,

Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,

And Factory, corner of

SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

All and every kind of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Seller, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.

Orders promptly attended to. jal-tf

CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

S. W. WRIGHT. P. H. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bergal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Oil Vitriol, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at low est net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c.*, of rare quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

Wholesale Drug Warehouse,

jal3-2y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN MILK of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 75 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. FOURTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and No. 323 S. SEVENTH Street.

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cure bad complexion;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dyes in an hour—Beware!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with love's bright wand to wield;
If a marble statue when dead—Weaver!
If to live threscore and ten;
Wishing life as long as men;
If to win a life of peace;
If to die and go to glory—Reserve!
If you wish a life of treasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice and wish all free.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

Try a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. ap5-w

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES FROM WALNUT Street Pier.

Extra Express train to Cape May on SATURDAYS at 5.15 P. M., returning on MONDAYS at 7 A. M. Through in three hours.

Fare $5.

EXCURSION TICKETS, good to return in any train on MONDAYS, $4.

Return tickets will be good for $1 on account of passage from Cape May to Philadelphia, for the few weeks, if required to the Tickets office at the Office.

The trains will not take any way passengers, nor stop, except to take wood and water.

Regular trains leave daily, except Sundays, as follows:

From Philadelphia at 6 A. M., 12 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
From Cape May at 6 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 5:30 P. M.

Passengers are requested to be at the depot early to secure tickets and checking their baggage.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting any of the employees on the line of this road, as the Company will not be responsible for any debts contracted by them.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for

Baltimore at 4:30 Express, Mondays excepted), 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 2:00 and 10:30 P. M.

Chester at 8:05, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:20, 6:00 and 11:00 P. M.

Wilmington at 4:30 (Mondays excepted), 8:05, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:20, 6:00, 10:30 and 11:00 P. M.

New Castle at 4:50 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Dover at 5:40 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

Milford at 6:05 A. M.

Salisbury at 8:15 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8:45, 9:0 A. M. (Express), 1:10, 5:15 and 10:25 P. M.

Wilmington at 4:48, 8:45, 9 A. M., 12:20, 1, 1:45, 4:50, 6:30, 7 and 9 10 P. M.

Salisbury at 4:15 A. M.

Milford at 2:40 P. M.

Dover at 6:0 A. M., and 5:15 P. M.

New Castle at 6:30 A. M., and 6:27 P. M.

Chester at 7:45, 9:10 A. M., 1:00, 2:45, 4:40, 5:00, 7:56, 9:40 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10:25 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1:10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9:40 A. M., 2:05 and 11:05 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5:05, 9:25 A. M., 2:40 and 11:40 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS.—Only at 4:30 A. M., 12:00 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4:30 A. M., 10:30, and 11 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1:48 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Only at 10:25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

jal H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 9:12 A. M. (Express), and 2:30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., will hereafter run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.

The Night Express Trains leaving New York for Washington, and the 11:00 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore and Washington, as heretofore.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Lines leave Philadelphia, from